

VOLUME 2.

NUMBER 6.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1900.

The CONDOR



Cooper Ornithological Club.

Santa Clara, California.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

... CONTENTS. ...

	Page
Nest and Eggs of Clarke's Nutcracker (<i>Frontispiece</i>).....	121
Breeding of <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> in Madera Co., Cal.....	Jos. Mailliard 122
Nesting of the Condor on the Slopes of the Cuyamacas, Cal. (<i>two plates</i>).....	P. L. Gedney 124
Notes on Some Unusual Sets of Eggs.....	Millon S. Ray 126
Another Bluejay Incident.....	Jos. Mailliard 126
New Races of Birds from the Pacific Coast (<i>one drawing</i>).....	Joseph Grinnell 127
Parrots in the United States.....	Richard D. Lusk 129
Nesting of the Dusky Poor-will (<i>one plate</i>).....	Dr. F. M. Palmer 130
Some Additions to Van Denburgh's List of Land Birds of Santa Clara Co., Cal.....	C. Barlow 131
The White-crowned Sparrow (<i>Z. leucophrys</i>).....	Lyman Belding 134
A List of Birds Observed on Mt. St. Helena, Cal.....	Walter K. Fisher 135
COMMUNICATIONS:—A Protest Against the Indiscriminate Use of Poison by Orchard-ists; Are Blackbirds Injurious or Beneficial?.....	139
PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED:—Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 1; North American Fauna No. 19; Year Book 1899; Nelson's Proposed Changes in the Nomenclature of Certain North American Birds; Food of the Bobolink, Blackbirds and Grackles.....	140
Publications Received.....	143
Official Minutes.....	144
Occurrence in California of Harris's Sparrow.....	W. Otto Emerson 145
EDITORIAL.....	146
Directory of Club Members.....	148

Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 1:

BIRDS OF THE KOTZEBUE SOUND REGION ALASKA, BY JOS. GRINNELL.

This publication constitutes the first of a series of special papers to be issued by the Cooper Ornithological Club and is now ready for distribution. The paper deals with a region which has latterly become possessed of unusual interest from an ornithological standpoint, resulting from the increased activity of scientists within its limits. *Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 1* consists of four parts, Introduction, Field-Notes, Bibliography and Checklist; it contains 80 pages of text of the size of this magazine and is supplemented with a three page map.

The paper recites the author's experiences among the birds during a twelve month's stay in the Kotzebue Sound region, the biographies in many cases being extended and of great interest and value. Notes on the nidification and life-history of 113 species and sub-species are given in the Field-Notes, embracing such birds as the Short-billed Gull, Red Phalarope, Alaskan Pine Grosbeak, White-winged Crossbill, Alaskan Jay, Varied Thrush, Red-spotted Bluethroat and numerous other species of special interest. The publication reflects Mr. Grinnell's painstaking work and pleasing style of expression, and should find a place in every ornithological library.

Now On Sale. Price 75 Cents a Copy.

Order at once on the enclosed blank and make remittances payable to C. BARLOW, Santa Clara, Cal., Publisher for the Club.





THE CONDOR.

Bulletin of the Cooper Ornithological Club.

A BI-MONTHLY EXPONENT OF CALIFORNIAN ORNITHOLOGY.

Vol. 2. No. 6.

Santa Clara, Cal., November-December, 1900.

\$1.00 a Year.

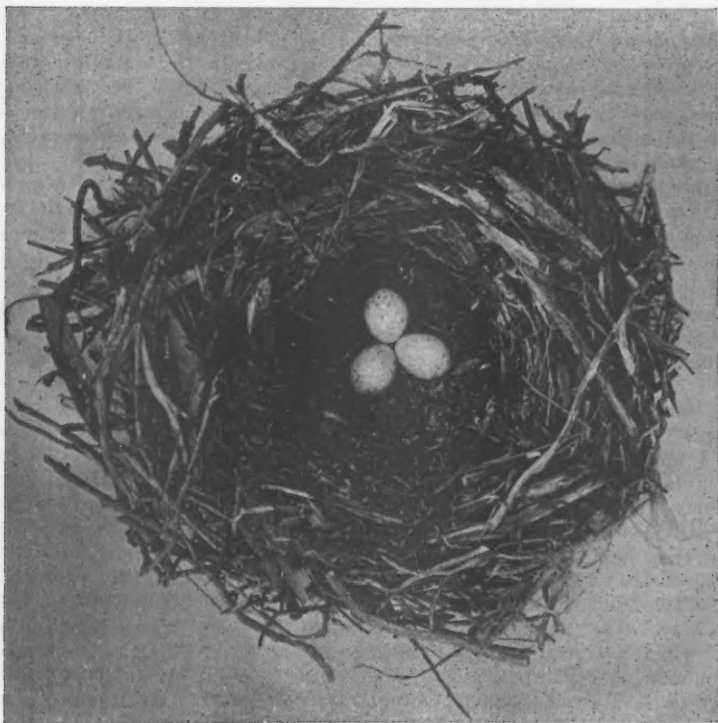


Photo by W. H. Parker.

NEST AND EGGS OF CLARKE'S NUTCRACKER.

(For description see THE CONDOR, September-October 1900, Page 115).

Breeding of *Agelaius tricolor* in Madera Co., Cal.

BY JOS. MAILLIARD, SAN GERONIMO, CAL.

[Read before the Northern Division of the Cooper Orn. Club, Sept. 15, 1900.]

WHILE making a short stay at a ranch on the southern edge of Merced Co., Cal., during the latter part of April of this year, it was my good fortune to discover a very interesting breeding colony of *Agelaius tricolor*. My first day's prospecting on this ranch developed the fact that large quantities of blackbirds were enjoying a feast upon the newly-irrigated alfalfa fields near the ranch buildings, and that four species were present. These were, of course, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, *Agelaius g. californicus*, *Agelaius tricolor* and *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*. The latter were breeding in the trees about the ranch buildings and the *Agelaius g. californicus* had their nests located in the sedge in low spots near the irrigating ditches, but the other two species were evidently not breeding in the immediate vicinity.

Being especially anxious to procure some females of *Agelaius tricolor* upon their actual breeding ground I made diligent inquiry among the vaqueros and ranch hands concerning this species, but no one knew or cared anything about birds. At last, however, one teamster remarked that he had seen quite a number of birds perching on some tules around an artesian well, some three miles away, every time he had passed there lately. In consequence the next morning, April 28, saw me started bright and early for the spot. The alfalfa fields extended the whole way along the irrigating ditch beside which my road lay. It was a cold, raw, foggy morning, not at all calculated to elevate one's spirits, and in consequence I had visions of failure as regarded the particular object in view.

But as far away as the bunch of tules could be discerned, probably nearly a mile, it was evident not only that the spot was the breeding ground of *Age-*

laius tricolor, but also that the young were out of the shell, for a constant stream of the birds, growing thicker and thicker as the well was approached, could be seen flying along the line of the canal. This stream was composed of birds going toward the tules with their bills full of bugs and of equal numbers returning to the fields for fresh supplies.

From this line of flight individuals were constantly branching off into the alfalfa until the stream thinned out to nothing. Upon close approach the tules proved to be a small patch about thirty yards across, surrounded by a shallow pond of water and fenced in so that cattle could not destroy them. The pond was formed partly by the flow from an artesian well some distance off and partly by seepage from the irrigating canal, the bank of the latter forming a dam across the stream from the well.

The water was knee-deep and extremely cold on this particular morning. Upon the edge of the pond small flocks of *Tringa minutilla* and *T. occidentalis*, just taking on the breeding plumage, were quietly feeding, some *Himantopus mexicanus* and *Recurvirostra americana* were wading in it, and a flock of thirty or forty *Charadrius squatarola* in varied plumage were in the field close by, while a couple of *Totanus melanoleucus* greeted me with their peculiar cry. The tules were from six to ten feet high and very thick. Upon near approach the birds gathered on the tips of the tules in vast numbers, while the air above was a mass of fluttering wings.

The noise made by these birds when I was actually among them was almost deafening. In a moment or two there were hundreds fluttering around my head, each trying to make more noise than the next one, and yet every tule

tip outside of a radius of ten or twelve feet from me was loaded with all the birds it could hold up, every extra bird that settled down bending the tips over so that the rest slid off. From the outside of the patch not a nest could be seen, but upon wedging my way in where the tules were shortest an amazing sight presented itself. Nest after nest appeared, becoming more and more numerous away from the outer edge, some only a few inches above the water, some three or four feet, and placed so thickly that it was impossible to force one's way among them without disturbing or even upsetting more or less.

There were often three or four placed directly one above another, and frequently some of the lower ones had been smothered out and abandoned. Where the tules were highest and thickest it was impossible to walk through them and the only means of progression was that of walking upon them and crushing them down for a support. In this very thick part most of the lower nests had been deserted. It seemed at first sight as if these lower tiers must have been last year's nests, but their fresh appearance contradicted this supposition and led me to conclude that either the rapid growth of the tules or the building of so many nests above them had made them too dark and inaccessible. It would have taken a bird some time to work its way down to the bottom ones, which would have been a serious matter with a lot of hungry mouths to feed at short intervals.

Most of the occupied nests contained young, all apparently about the same age, that is from twenty-four to forty-eight hours old. A few, however, contained eggs, mostly in the last stages of incubation. Many of those which had been deserted had in them from one to four decayed or partially dried, and frequently broken, eggs. Yet the greater part of the abandoned nests were empty. Those in the more exposed situations seemed to have been robbed, prob-

ably by the *Buteo swainsoni*, which were numerous in the neighborhood and one pair of which had a nest in a tall poplar tree but a few yards away, and possibly by some of the many *Nycticorax n. naevius* which simply swarmed in the most attractive spots.

The nests were composed entirely of dried grasses, lined with finer parts of same and were more or less lightly woven around the stems of the supporting tules. Many were tilted so much to one side as to scarcely hold the young, small as these were. How the birds could possibly remain in them when a little larger seemed a hard problem to solve. The tules were white with the droppings of the birds, and many of the abandoned nests containing eggs had apparently been deserted on account of being too much exposed to this whitening process. That many of the empty ones had been robbed there is hardly room to doubt. Some young ones were found lying on the ground around the pond, as far away even as seventy-five yards from the tule patch. Also several of the *Buteo swainsoni* shot at this time had a cropful of young birds, though I could not actually identify them as belonging to this species on account of the advanced state of digestion.

The crop of one *Buteo swainsoni* contained two young just hatched and also the remains of two others with portions of the shell still sticking to them and which must have been just on the point of hatching. These were apparently the young of *A. tricolor*. But one nest containing fresh eggs was found, and only one other that could be saved, though I did not overhaul the whole rookery, partly because it was impossible to do so without destroying many nests by trampling or upsetting them, and partly because the mode of progression was exceedingly damaging to one's bare legs and feet, as the edges of the tules cut one's skin in numerous places.

In the line of flight to and from this

breeding ground the majority of birds seemed to be males, but this may have been an illusion caused by their greater conspicuousness. Or perhaps the females dropped out into the fields in closer proximity to their nests. The food which they carried seemed to consist mostly of large, smooth, green caterpillars from the alfalfa fields, and the benefit derived from the presence of such a large number of active insect destroyers must be enormous.

Within a mile of this breeding ground were several nests of *Buteo swainsoni*, some of which were placed in remarkable positions for a hawk, considering the fact that large cottonwood and poplar trees were numerous only a mile or so distant. One nest containing three partly incubated eggs was found in a willow that had been put in the ground to serve as a fence post for barbed wire and which had sprouted into a small bushy tree. This nest was so low that I reached into it from the ground, and yet it was only a few feet from a road through the fields that was used to some extent almost every day.

Another containing four eggs was discovered between a wagon road and the irrigating canal in a small willow that leaned over the latter, the nest being placed about sixteen feet above the water. Yet some of these birds built their nests out on the end of slim branches of very tall trees in such a way as to be safe from the depredations of even the small boy. I revisited this ranch six weeks later and repaired immediately to the tule patch to see what had been done meanwhile by the *A. tricolor*. The tules had doubled their height and were as thick as it was possible for them to grow. Only a few of the birds were in the vicinity and these were most probably some that had hatched out a second setting after the first had been destroyed. Large flocks were seen along the river six miles away, but in very inaccessible tule land among deep overflow channels full of water.

These flocks were mixed up with *A. g. californicus* and some few *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. The breeding place of this latter species remained undiscovered by me, and I could get no information concerning it. Upon this second visit the young *Buteo swainsoni* were found to have all left their nests and were flying about in all stages and varieties of plumage. Two young ones which were shot proved to be especially interesting in that one was in the dark phase and the other in the light, though evidently out of the same nest as they were shot, together with the old one, under such conditions as to make it certain that the group was of one family.



Nesting of the Condor on the Slope of the Cuyamacas, San Diego Co., Cal.

PHOTOGRAPHING A NEST.

MARCH, 1900 found Prof. W. V. Dyche and I at Mesa Grande, making ready for an extended trip through the mountain regions of San Diego and Riverside counties in quest of the eggs of the larger species of birds inhabiting these regions. The professor had a pair of condors located in the Cuyamaca Mountains, in the Boulder Creek country, and had employed reliable parties to watch them.

Just a few days before we were to start on our intended trip, Prof. Dyche received word from the boys that the birds had an egg in the nest, and to come immediately. We accordingly started the next day, taking with us a kodak, provisions and 150 feet of rope for scaling cliffs. After a ride of 22 miles by way of Julian and the Eagle Peak road we arrived at the rancho about two o'clock in the afternoon. After a hasty lunch we saddled our horses and with rope and camera and accompanied by our guides, we traveled over five miles of the steepest, roughest and rockiest country in Southern California, arriving at the foot of the cliff where the nest was situated at about 3.30 p.m.

We found no use for the rope as the face of the cliff was on such an incline that we could climb up to the nest which we proceeded to do. Starting from the bed of Boulder Creek which flows 300 feet below the nest, we made the ascent in a very short time. The rocks about the nest were covered with a growth of poison oak and climbing plants, and on the ledge below the nest were feathers and splotches of excrement.

We saw no sign of the parent birds and in all probability they were frightened away by the boys' previous visit to the nest. The egg was on the



NESTING CAVE OF THE CONDOR.



THE EGG AS FOUND IN THE NEST.

bare, level soil in a small natural cave running about ten feet into the side of the cliff. The opening was about 18 inches wide and 26 inches high. There

were quite a number of feathers and bones of small animals scattered about the interior of the cave.

The day was cloudy and I had to make a time exposure in order to successfully photograph the egg, which I did, taking two views of the egg in the nest and two views of the exterior of the cave. Upon developing the negatives I found the results exactly alike in both cases, and the two photographs are herewith presented. I wished very much to secure one more view showing the cliffs and surrounding landscape, but the rain coming on at this time prevented the attempt.

The egg was then securely packed, and we descended the cliff, mounted our horses and returned to the rancho where we were hospitably entertained for the night. The follow-

Photos by P. L. Gedney

ing day we returned to Mesa Grande where Prof. Dyche blew the egg and I brought it with me to San Francisco. It may now be seen in the collection of Mr. H. R. Taylor of Alameda.

P. L. GEDNEY.

San Francisco.

Notes on Some Unusual Sets of Eggs

The following are some unusual sets I have taken which may interest the readers of THE CONDOR:

1. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata*.) June 11, 1895, five fresh eggs. Nest made almost entirely of redwood bark and placed among the out-growth of a redwood stump. Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

2. CASSIN'S VIREO (*Vireo solitarius cassinii*.) June 6, 1896, six eggs, incubation advanced. Nest composed of leaves, grasses and stems, and placed in a low tree four feet up. Lexington, Santa Clara Co., Cal.

3. LONG-TAILED CHAT (*Icteria virens longicauda*.) May 27, 1900, five eggs, fresh. Nest made of leaves and grasses and lined with fine grass. Agnews, Santa Clara Co., Cal. Collected by Chas. A. Love.

4. CALIFORNIA PARTRIDGE (*Lophortyx californicus*.) May 23, 1900, two sets taken within 20 yards of each other, one containing 21 and the other 23 eggs, incubation begun. Nests in dry tules, made of same and but poorly concealed. San Francisco Co., Cal.

5. CALIFORNIA JAY (*Aphelocoma californica*.) May 1, 1900, two eggs, incubation advanced. Nest made of twigs and moss and lined with hair and grasses.

WESTERN LARK SPARROW (*Chondestes grammacus strigatus*.) June 21, 1898, two eggs, incubation begun. Nest of grasses and weeds in a small oak. Knight's Ferry, Cal.

MILTON S. RAY.

San Francisco, Cal.

Another Bluejay Incident.

In connection with the notes that appeared in the March-April and May-June numbers of the current volume of THE CONDOR concerning jays burying food I would like to mention a curious case of this sort that happened yesterday only a few yards from my creamery.

A Blue-fronted Jay, (*Cyanocitta s. frontalis*) was seen to fly to the ground from a small tree about twenty yards distant with a bay nut in his beak. After fussing around for a short time he chose a spot in the dry grass on a little hillside, either found a hole or made one, and stuck in the nut. After covering it over with a little loose earth he brought several lumps of dirt, one by one, from a radius of several feet, placed them on top of the nut and packed them down well. Satisfied with his work he flew back toward his tree. Before he even reached it, however, a California Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), which had been watching the proceedings from a neighboring bush, flew down, resurrected the nut and flew off with it in triumph. By rights there should have been a fight, but there was no indication of dissatisfaction on the part of the original owner of the prize who allowed the thief to carry it off unmolested.

The question naturally arises as to why the California Jay should have stolen the nut. There were plenty of them still on the bay trees and lots on the ground under them, all to be had for the gathering. If he liked nut sprouts, worms or wormy flavors he could have waited and taken the chance of digging it up before the depositor thought of it again, or he could have gathered a lot more and buried them himself.

As both kinds of jays eat these nuts fresh, getting at the kernel by hammering the shell with their bills as they hold the nut against a horizontal limb until it splits open, it appears curious that they should bury it at all. It seems as if the Blue-fronted Jay had buried it either to keep it moist for a while or as a matter of provision for the future, though these nuts lie on the ground for a long time in a good state of preservation, or in fact until they are eaten up by squirrels and birds, or buried by natural processes. It also seems as if the California Jay had stolen the nut either out of pure mischief or actual spite.

JOSEPH MAILLAIRD,
San Geronimo, Cal., 10-21-'00.

Chas. K. Reed, the well known dealer of Worcester, Mass., has issued a very neat and compact hand-book on the collecting of birds and eggs and the mounting of birds, mammals and fishes. The volume is a handy one and contains much useful information which will be appreciated by collectors. The hand-book may be had on application.

New Races of Birds from the Pacific Coast

BY JOSEPH GRINNELL.

BARLOW'S CHICKADEE.

† *Parus rufescens barlowi* new subspecies.

Subs. Char. Similar to *P. rufescens neglectus*, but the sides pure smoked gray without a trace of rusty.

Type—♂ ad., No. 4425 Coll. J. G.; Stevens' Creek Canon, Santa Clara County, California; October 13, 1900; collected by Joseph Grinnell.

Habitat—Coast Range of California south from San Francisco Bay to Monterey County.

Parus rufescens neglectus was described originally* as follows: "Similar to typical *rufescens*, but sides grayish, only slightly tinged with rusty, instead of wholly bright chestnut-rufous." Mr. Joseph Mailliard has kindly supplied me with some fall specimens of typical *neglectus* from Marin County. These have the sides and flanks distinctly washed with cinnamon-rufous. Twenty-eight skins of *rufescens* in my collection from Oregon, Washington and Sitka, Alaska, agree in having the sides a pure bright brown, of a shade between hazel and chestnut. Therefore, in respect to this character *neglectus* is a transitional form between *barlowi* and *rufescens*. The habitat of *neglectus* is the coast region north of San Francisco Bay, at least up to Lake County. Typical *rufescens* occurs as far south as Mendocino County. The new subspecies is named for Mr. Chester Barlow, to whose energy is mainly due the recent spread of ornithological interest in California.

COAST JAY.

† *Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea* new subspecies.

Subsp. Char.—Intermediate in size and coloration between *C. stelleri* and *C. stelleri frontalis*. Dorsal surface sooty-black as in *stelleri*, but with blue on forehead nearly as extended as in *frontalis*. Tint of blue of posterior lower parts paler than in *stelleri*, and extending further forward into pectoral region, as in *frontalis*.

Type—♀ ad., No. 4419 Coll. J. G.; Stevens' Creek Canon, Santa Clara County, California; October 13, 1900; collected by Joseph Grinnell.

Habitat—Coast region of Oregon and California, from the Columbia River south to Monterey County.

Corvus stelleri was described† by Gmelin as inhabiting "in sinn Natka (=Latinized 'Nootka') Americae borealis." Therefore the type locality of *Cyanocitta stelleri* is Nootka Sound, which is near the southern end of Vancouver Island, B. C., and not Sitka, Alaska, as I have seen stated. *Cyanocitta stelleri litoralis* Maynard† was also based on specimens from Vancouver Island, and so is a pure synonym of *stelleri*. Moreover the alleged characters of *litoralis* (barring of wings and tail) are very variable, and the extremes occur in all the Pacific Coast races of *stelleri*. In the description of *Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis* Ridgway§ a type locality was not designated, but I have been informed by Mr. Ridgway that the description was based on skins from the Sierras near Carson. A comparison of specimens from the Sierras of Placer County with many from the mountains of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties discloses no constant differences that I can see, and all are referable to *frontalis*. I have not been able to examine any jays from Vancouver Island, so I have used Sitka examples as typical of *stelleri*.

Specimens from Seattle, Washington, are not quite so dark as Sitka birds, but yet are nearer *stelleri* than *carbonacea*. Many specimens from Salem and Beaver-ton, Oregon, are all strictly *carbonacea*. *C. stelleri annectens* from Idaho resembles *carbonacea* somewhat closely, but the white spot over the eye distinguishes both *C. s. annectens* and *C. s. macrolopha* of the Northern and Southern Rocky Mountain regions, respectively, from the parallel Pacific Coast races, *carbonacea* and *frontalis*, neither of which have any trace of such a marking. The amount of barring on the wings and tail of the three Pacific Coast races seems to be equally

*Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. I, 1878; p. 485.

†Systema Naturae, Tom. I, 1788; p. 370.

‡Ornithologist and Oologist, Vol. XIV, No. 4; April, 1883; p. 59.

§American Journal of Sciences and Arts, 3rd Series, Vol. V, 1873; pp. 41-44.

variable. Five out of twenty specimens of *stelleri* in my collection from Sitka are boldly barred with black; in six skins the barring is of a medium intensity, while in nine the barrings are quite indistinct. In the Sierra and Southern California specimens, six have boldly barred wings and tail; in five the markings are of medium extent; and in four they are indistinct. There appears to be an average sexual difference in this respect, more males being heavily barred than females. Out of 58 skins at hand, including *stelleri*, *carbonacea* and *frontalis*, 32 are males and 26 are females. Of the males 18, or 56 per cent. are heavily barred; 8, or 25 per cent. medium, and 6, or 19 per cent. indistinct. Of the 26 females, 11, or 42 per cent. are heavily barred; 6, or 23 per cent. are medium, and 9, or 35 per cent. are indistinct. There is also an average disparity in the dimensions of the females, especially as to the length of tail and crest. The accompanying table of measurements also shows the geographical variation in size of these jays. The measurements increase toward the north along with the darkening of the colors, while the length of the crest and amount of the blue on its front, conversely, increase toward the south.

	Wing	Tail	Tarsus	Crest	Culmem	Depth of Bill
<i>C. stelleri</i> (Sitka, Alaska).						
Average of 12 ♂♂	5.88	5.84	1.81	2.45	1.20	.45
" " 8 ♀♀	5.71	5.62	1.73	2.37	1.14	.43
<i>C. s. carbonacea</i> (Oregon and Coast of California).						
Average of 8 ♂♂	5.81	5.82	1.78	2.58	1.16	.45
" " 10 ♀♀	5.43	5.40	1.72	2.49	1.11	.42
<i>C. s. frontalis</i> (Sierras of Central and Southern California).						
Average of 9 ♂♂	5.65	5.50	1.65	2.67	1.16	.39
" " 6 ♀♀	5.40	5.26	1.64	2.46	1.11	.37

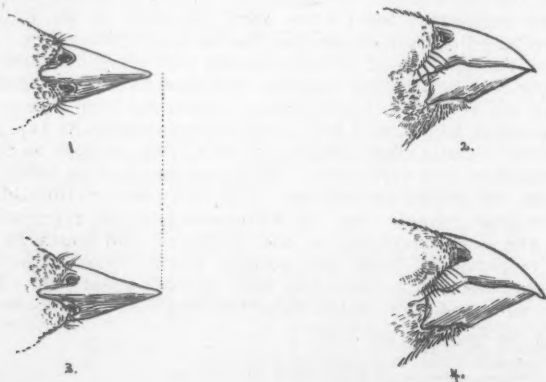
BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.

†*Zamelodia melanocephala microrhyncha* new subspecies.

Subs. Char.—In both sexes, as compared with *Z. melanocephala* from southern Arizona, bill much smaller and differently proportioned; wings and tail somewhat shorter; ♂ with fore parts, rump, side; and crissum darker brown, almost the tawny or Ridgway's Nomenclature of Colors; white tipping of median wing coverts broader.

Type—♂ ad., No. 2987 Coll. J. G.; Buckhorn Canyon, Sierra San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California; July, 18, 1897; collected by Joseph Grinnell.

Habitat—Pacific Coast region of the United States, including California, Oregon and Washington.



Guiraca melanocephala, Swainson, was described from the "tablelands of Mexico," so I feel justified in restricting this name to the large-billed form from the southern Rocky Mountain region, thus leaving the smaller-billed Pacific Coast bird to be named. The English name, Black-headed Grosbeak, is so appropriate and of such long standing that it would be inconvenient to the bird people of California, where the species is probably best known to the public, to replace it by a new one. The accompanying life-size drawings have been made by Mr. W. K. Fisher, and they show the differences in the size and outlines of the bills of the two races better than a page of measurements. Figures 1 and 2 are from the type of *Z. m. microrhyncha*, while Figures 3 and 4 are from a selected specimen of *Z. melanocephala* (♂ ad., No. 2070, Coll. L. S. J. Univ.; Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, July 17, 1893; collected by W. W. Price and R. L. Wilbur).



Parrots in the United States

About the middle of June there came into the Chiricahua Mountains, from Sonora, Mexico, probably, a flight of nine or ten parrots, scolding and chattering and calling in a language which was neither English nor Spanish, but may have been some Indian tongue, or, indeed, that of the old Aztecs of Mexico themselves.

They appeared to come up the large canon, at the head of which I was encamped, to about midway of the mountains' height, where the oaks begin to give place to pine, and there they tarried—many of them I regret to say, for aye, for the timbermen in a pole-cutter's camp hard by, carried away by the novelty of the visitors, began slaughtering them, and captured one by a chance wounding from which it quickly recovered. And I, of course, must have a couple of specimens of this rare straggler (?). The remnant of that picturesque and interesting company, concluding perhaps, though wrongfully, that they were unwelcome to citizenship in this great republic, disappeared, returning, probably, to the land whence they came; and if they tell hard things of the inhabitants of Arizona to their fellows in that country, and to such of its human inhabitants as speak their language, they can scarcely be blamed.

The birds were very busily engaged with the pine cones, and investigation of their stomachs showed nothing but a plentiful quantity of very immature

pinones wrested from their cavities in the hearts of the hard, green cones by their powerful beaks. The beaks, at their bases, as well as nearly the entire under parts of the birds, were more or less begummed with the resin of the cones.

The species is probably the Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*). I learn upon reliable information that parrots have been seen in this range twice, at least, before—once two years ago. The two specimens I have are males, one, I presume a juvenile, as it lacks the beautiful red of the shoulders possessed by the other, which is larger and is less extensively colored as to other parts also.

The Chiricahua range is a large, rough range of mountains and touches the Mexican line at its southern end, and, moreover, has been less hunted than the other border ranges, so that it is just possible the parrot may yet be found breeding there and added to our fauna.

RICHARD D. LUSK.

Fl. Huachuca, Ariz.



The Eighteenth Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union will convene at Cambridge, Mass., on Nov. 13th, when the usual programme of papers will be presented.

Walter K. Fisher of Stanford University spent the three months from June to September in the high Sierras of California collecting mammals for the Biological Survey.

Wm. W. Price has opened a preparatory school for boys at Alta, Placer Co. Cal., a pleasant location on the Central Pacific Railroad in the Sierra Nevada Mts.

Nesting of the Dusky Poor-will

— (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli californicus*)

I have been requested by one of our enthusiastic and experienced ornithologists, Mr. M. L. Wicks, to relate the experiences attending the taking of a set of Dusky Poor-will's eggs by myself in the season just closed. The find was

tensified at one end, also showing at this end very faint shell markings of small brown spots. The eggs measure about 1.05x.80 inches in size and are elliptical in form.

The bird was flushed on the north side of a foothill near Eagle Rock Valley in this county, and flew across a gulch close by, alighting on the bank of



Photo by M. L. Wicks, Jr.

NEST AND EGGS OF THE DUSKY POOR-WILL.

made on June 24, 1900, and notwithstanding the fact of their being taken so late in the season, the eggs, two in number, showed only slight traces of incubation.

Coues' Key gives the color of these eggs as "white." A better and more accurate description would be a delicately-faint "creamy white," slightly in-

its opposite side. I was able to approach to within about thirty feet of the point where she was sitting and studied her at my leisure while in this position. I then flushed her a second time and she flew back toward her nest, passing slightly in front of and about twenty feet above my head, giving me a perfect opportu-

ity of noting the appearance of the lower parts of her plumage. The general colors of the bird were more suggestive of a tortoise-shell cat than anything else I can compare them with.

The point at which the bird flushed, and where the eggs were taken, was at the foot of a live oak tree on a side hill. The eggs were lying in a shallow depression in the earth about the size of a man's hand and no attempt whatever had been made to keep the eggs from direct contact with mother earth. The illustration from a photograph taken by Mr. Wicks renders further description unnecessary.

DR. F. M. PALMER.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Some Additions to Van Denburgh's List of Land Birds of Santa Clara Co., Cal.

THE list prepared by Mr. Van Denburgh submits notes on 110 species and subspecies of land birds observed within the confines of the county, but his notes having been collected chiefly at two points on the western side of the valley (Los Gatos and Palo Alto), what may properly be termed the "floor" of the county has not been gone over, with the result that many of the marsh habitues and species frequenting the valley creek-bottoms have necessarily been overlooked. The author, however, has anticipated this in his list, and suggests that the list be completed by other observers.

I have accordingly thought it well to publish a list of additional land birds from my own notes, being allowed at the same time to incorporate a number of records from the field-notes of Mr. R. H. Beck, whose observations on the eastern side of the valley extend over a long period. Mr. Joseph Grinnell has also kindly permitted me to print his notes on several of the additional species, as observed by him at Palo Alto. In the following list the observer's name follows his notes, those so unaccompanied being my own:

Colinus virginianus. BOBWHITE. This quail was introduced some years ago at San Felipe, in the southern end of the county, by Mr. Chas. Culp, and is reported to have done well.

Circus hudsonius. MARSH HAWK. Breeds on the Alviso marsh. One nest found containing broken eggs (Beck).

Buteo lineatus elegans. RED-BELLIED HAWK. A set of three eggs taken by H. R. Taylor at Sargents in April, 1896. Observed by R. H. Beck at San Felipe during February, 1900.

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Irregular winter visitant at Berryessa. One specimen secured and mounted (Beck).

Archibuteo ferrugineus. FERRUGINOUS ROUGHLEG. Observed at Berryessa as an irregular winter visitant. One specimen shot. (Beck).

Haliaeetus leucocephalus. BALD EAGLE. One shot near Coyote. (Beck). I observed a single bird at Sargents, at the southern end of the county, on March 19, 1899, flying rapidly over the ranges of hills.

Falco mexicanus. PRAIRIE FALCON. Seen occasionally in winter. (Beck). One shot at Berryessa by F. H. Holmes.

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK. Seen nearly every winter on the Alviso marsh. Known to breed in the county. (Beck).

Falco columbarius. PIGEON HAWK. One seen at Berryessa Sept. 25, 1891. (Beck). A specimen shot in the fall at San Jose by F. H. Holmes of Berryessa and now in his collection.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis. CALIFORNIA CUCKOO. Heard at Palo Alto June 1-6. (Grinnell). Nests quite commonly near San Jose in creek-bottoms. (See Atkinson, CONDOR I, p. 95. Sept.-Oct., '99).

Dryobates villosus hyloscopus. CABANIS'S WOODPECKER. I shot one specimen, a male, at Sargents, Oct. 7, 1895, from a noisy flock of several frequenting a white-oak grove.

Aeronautes melanoleucus. WHITE—

THROATED SWIFT. Occasionally seen in migration. A flock observed at Milpitas Dec. 12, 1894. (Beck).

- *Selasphorus alleni*. ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD. Set n-2, with female, incubation slight, taken at Palo Alto May 25, 1900. (Grinnell). Found nesting at Wright's in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Occurs quite commonly in migrations. (Beck).

- *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. A pair apparently took up their residence for the summer among the pines on the east side of the arboretum near Stanford University. I first saw them on May 10, 1900, and the loud, resonant note of the male bird was heard nearly every day from the same perch whenever I went past to the University. After the 30th of May I had no further opportunity of seeing them, but I have no doubt they were nesting. (Grinnell). Observed at Berryessa in September, 1900, doubtless migrating. (Beck).

Empidonax trailli. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. First seen at Palo Alto May 14. (Grinnell). Found breeding commonly along the creeks flowing into San Francisco Bay. The species prefers the thick young maple growths, where the nest is usually built in an upright crotch. The nesting season ranges from May through July at least, various dates being: July 2, '94, four eggs; August 8, '94, two eggs, May 22, '95, four eggs.

- + *Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea*. COAST JAY. On Nov. 28, 1894, I shot a very dark female *Cyanocitta* at Los Gatos, which Mr. Robt. Ridgway referred to *C. stelleri*. It is probable that this specimen may more properly come within the intermediate race described by Mr. Grinnell as *Cyanocitta s. carbonacea* in the present issue of this magazine.

- *Agelaius phoeniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. Mr. Beck informs me that a number of breeding specimens of *Agelaius* collected near Berryessa by Mr. F. H. Holmes and himself showed several birds referable to *phoeniceus*.

- *Agelaius gubernator californicus*. BICOLORED BLACKBIRD. Large numbers nesting in fields north of Palo Alto bordering the Bay. Specimens taken in May. (Grinnell). Abundant throughout the valley in grain-fields and marsh locations.

Agelaius tricolor. TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD. On May 26, 1895, I discovered a small colony of *A. tricolor* inhabiting a tule patch near Sargents, at the lower end of the county. The nests were just completed and were all placed about five feet above the water. But one nest contained a single egg. The cries of the birds were harsh, much like those of *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*. On Jan. 1, 1896, Mr. Beck and I observed several Tricolored Blackbirds in an immense flock south of San Jose.

Coccothraustes v. montanus. WESTERN EVENING GROSBEEK. The occurrence and the taking of three birds of this alpine species is recorded for Santa Clara County by Mr. Ernest Adams. (*Condor*, I, p. 31, Mch.-Apl., 1899).

Carpodacus cassini. CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH. I shot a male in bright plumage on Jan. 1, 1896, five miles south of San Jose, where it was found in company with a flock of juncos in a eucalyptus tree.

Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus. WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW. An abundant winter resident in the seed-fields and on the unplowed ground toward the Bay, usually more or less gregarious.

Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus. WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW. From specimens taken at Berryessa in summer, it evidently breeds. (Beck).

- *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*. NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW. The only two specimens recorded from the county and probably from California, are two males taken at Milpitas, on the marsh, May 6, 1891, and Jan. 31, 1896, by Mr. R. H. Beck. From the first of these specimens Mr. Ridgway described a race to be known as *Ammodramus c.*

becki, but these specimens have since been found to be synonymous with *Ammodramus c. nelsoni* (see Dwight, *Auk*, Oct. 1896, p. 273).

Aimophila ruficeps. RUFOUS-CROWNED SPARROW. A common resident in sagebrush districts on the eastern side of the valley, where it doubtless breeds.

— *Melospiza melodia heermanni*. HEERMANN'S SONG SPARROW. Along creeks, inland. (Grinnell). I have a male, collected on the Alviso marsh Nov. 30, 1899, which Mr. R. Ridgway refers to this form.

Melospiza melodia guttata. RUSTY + SONG SPARROW. Mr. Beck has two specimens taken in the Berryessa foot-hills Jan. 24, 1890, and Nov. 3, 1896, respectively.

— *Melospiza melodia pusillula*. SALT MARSH SONG SPARROW. On salt marsh. (Grinnell). I have two specimens taken on the Alviso marsh Nov. 30, 1889. Mr. McGregor mentions its occurrence in the county. (*Condor*, I, p. 87).

— *Phainopepla nitens*. PHAINOPEPLA. One observed in the orchard at Berryessa during the first week of November, 1899. (Beck). One seen Oct. 28, 1898, in the foot-hills east of San Jose. (Adams).

+ *Vireo solitarius cassini*. CASSIN'S VIREO. Observed at Alum Rock, near San Jose. (Beck). This vireo, I am sure, will be found a common summer resident along foot-hill streams, bordered by sycamores. I first met it on May 19, 1895, on the Guadalupe Creek, near Almaden, when a male was shot. On the same day I also observed a nest containing five young, built on a drooping sycamore limb. Mr. F. A. Schneider has since found this vireo breeding along the same stream.

— *Dendroica coronata hooveri*. HOOVER'S WARBLER. Mr. Beck has an adult female taken in winter at Berryessa. Evidently a common winter resident, associating with the Audubon's Warblers.

Dendroica nigrescens. BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER. Several observed

in April, 1899, back of Mt. Hamilton. (Beck).

Dendroica occidentalis. HERMIT WARBLER. A full-plumaged male taken in April, 1897, in the foot-hills near Berryessa, during migration. (Beck).

— *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*. PILEOLATED WARBLER. Nesting in willows at the mouth of San Francisquito Creek. (Grinnell). A common breeding species along the valley streams near the bay. Apparently breeds from early May through July. My dates are May 17, 1896, May 8, 1897.

+ *Salpinctes obsoletus*. ROCK WREN. Resident in suitable portions of the county, especially along the rocky eastern foot-hills, where it breeds. I have seldom failed to hear the fine song of this species at a rocky cut near Coyote when travelling back and forth on the Monterey road.

+ *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*. DOTTED CANYON WREN. Not an uncommon resident in the Berryessa foot-hills. Three sets of eggs taken, one on May 19, 1894, and two nests with young found on May 9 of the same year. The nests were built in small caves along a rocky bank. (Beck).

Anorthura hiemalis pacifica. WESTERN WINTER WREN. Recorded by Robt. E. Bruce at Stevens Creek. (*CONDOR*, II, p. 92). Frequently seen at Berryessa in winter. (Beck).

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH. A common resident of white-oak tracts in the foot-hills. Messrs. H. R. Painton and F. A. Schneider found it breeding not uncommonly near New Almaden. I shot a male at Morgan Hill on Feb. 22, 1895.

+ *Polioptila caerulea obscura*. WESTERN GNATCATCHER. Seen in the hills back of Mt. Hamilton in April, 1899. Probably breeds. (Beck).

C. BARLOW.

On a recent trip into the mountains near Los Angeles, Cal. Messrs. Howard Robertson and H. S. Swarth collected, among other interesting birds, two Spotted Owls (*Syrnium occidentale*).

The White-crowned Sparrow.

—(*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).

THIS bird has interested me greatly since I first saw it in the Cape St. Lucas region in the winter of 1881. I had previously seen it during the breeding season in the high Sierras in summer, not much below 7000 feet altitude, whereas in the Cape region it stayed in tropical vegetation near sea level, never above 1,000 feet altitude, in a temperature that was seldom below 70°—in March and April often much higher than that.

If heat, abundance of vegetation, insect and vegetable food bear close relation to bird nesting, why should it stay here six or seven months without breeding and then go north to breed, where the temperature is often as low as 30°. Its nests are mostly built on the cold, damp ground in sub-alpine meadows where the nights are nearly always chilly and the mornings frosty. It selects the coldest, chilliest part of its summer home in which to breed. Does this species require a cold climate to breed in? Do its young require the particular insect or other food of these mountain meadows? Do they find better protection here than elsewhere?

If safety is desired why do not these birds breed in the Cape region where birds have so few enemies that they have little use for protective coloration and none whatever for recognition coloring, neither here nor elsewhere. Can it postpone the time of nesting at will, until everything is propitious, regardless of the temperature of the preceding month or two? There were many of these birds on the borders of the large meadow at Blood's, Alpine Co., altitude 7,200 feet, on July 9, 1880. They were unmated, but five or six days later when the leaves on the willows in the meadow were large enough to give them seclu-

sion, they occupied the meadow and commenced to build their nests. This was about a month later than usual.

There had been a very heavy snow-fall in April which was very late in melting, but I think the temperature of May and June was nearly normal. At Big Trees, 2,500 feet lower, birds nested in 1880 about the average time. This species probably reared its young in these meadows from time immemorial, though it was not known to do so until 1876 or 1877. It appears to be attached to its inclement summer home, where it remains from six to seven weeks longer than is necessary, as the young of the year are able to migrate from August 1 to 15.

This year it remained about as late as usual, though severe summer frosts had destroyed the seed and berry crop at 7,000 feet altitude. It usually feeds upon seeds of plants here, and, wondering what it was subsisting upon, I shot three on Sept. 19 and found nothing in their stomachs but beetles and a house fly that one of them had eaten. While migrating in central California, it clings to the high mountains, occasionally appearing on the coast in the southern part of the state and southward.

It is abundant in the mountains of California in summer and in southern Lower California in winter, none remaining to winter as far north as San Diego. A female which I shot in the city of San Diego May 5, 1885, had small ovaries. She had probably recently come from the warm climate near Cape St. Lucas, as the individuals which spend the winter in the Cape region breed mostly if not entirely in the Sierras of California and western Nevada. I am aware that *Z. leucophrys* is not the only species that breeds in a cold climate and spends the winter in the tropics, and I should explain that my questions concerning it are intended to be suggestive mainly and to emphasize the facts I have mentioned.

L. BELDING.

Stockton, Cal.

A List of Birds Observed on Mt. St. Helena, California

BY WALTER K. FISHER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL.

MOUNT ST. HELENA is a bold chaparral peak that blocks the northern end of Napa Valley. It lies partly in Napa, Sonoma, and Lake counties, and is one of the southernmost high mountains of the northern Coast Range. The peak itself is about 4600 feet in height, and rises far above all the neighboring hills. From Calistoga it appears as a large dome, from the base of which cliffy ridges radiate off in several directions. In between the ridges are deep picturesque canyons, some of which, especially those toward the Napa Valley, are taken up with ranches and vineyards. Timber extends up to a mean altitude of 2400 feet, above which the main covering of the mountain is a rather thick chaparral. On the southwestern half of the peak trees are more or less scattered, there being no very large areas of forest; but on the northeastern half trees are more abundant, and in canyons the stand of timber certainly deserves the name of forest. The woods are very attractive since they are composed of deciduous trees and conifers. The more conspicuous species are the following: Digger Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Narrow-cone Pine (*Pinus attenuata*), Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*), California Nutmeg (*Tumion californicum*), Alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), Poplar (*Populus trichocarpa*), Black Oak (*Quercus californica*), Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Golden-cup Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), Tanbark Oak (*Quercus densiflora*), Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasi*), White Oak (*Quercus garryana*), Valley White Oak (*Quercus lobata*), Mountain Live Oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), Bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Madrone (*Arbutus menziesi*). Such shrubs as the Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus nuttalli*), Azalea (*Azalea occidentalis*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* of various species), Hazel (*Corylus rostrata californica*) Wild Grape (*Vitis californicus*) and Poison Oak (*Rhus diversiloba*), form a characteristic part of underbrush. Above the belt of trees the chaparral holds full sway, the following species being largely represented: Chamiso (*Adenostema fasciculatum*), Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus betulæfolius*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*, *A. glandulosa*, *A. manzanita*, et *A. stanfordiana*), Fringe Bush (*Garrya fremonti*), Pigeon-berry (*Rhamnus californica*), likewise *Rhamnus ilicifolia*, *Quercus wislizeni* (scrub), *Xylothemia montana*, *Dendromecon rigidum*, *Ceanothus parryi*(?), *C. cuneatus*, *C. foliosus*, *C. velutinus*, *C. cordulatus*(?) (usually in canyons).

The life zones represented on the mountain are two: Upper Sonoran and Transition. They are dove-tailed in a very confusing way. The former rises on hot slopes to at least 2500 feet (and undoubtedly much higher in some places) and is characterized by such plants as: *Pinus sabiniana*, *Quercus douglasi*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus garryana*, small forms of *Quercus lobata*, and *Vitis californicus*. The Transition below 2500 feet is confined to cool canyons and north slopes, and comprises such species as *Quercus californica*, *Quercus densiflora*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Arbutus menziesi*, *Pseudotsuga mucronata*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus lambertiana*, *Pinus attenuata*, *Tumion californicum*, *Cornus nuttalli*, *Azalea occidentalis*, *Corylus rostrata californica*, and others. The chaparral area is largely Transition, with certain Sonoran elements on the hotter slopes.

Late in summer water becomes scarce and is confined to a comparatively few springs and small seeping streams.

The following notes are based on observations made between August 29 and September 14, 1900. The publication of such a comparatively small list finds its excuse, perhaps, in the locality. Some of the forms on Mt. St. Helena are characteristic of the drier inland districts, while nearly related races are found in the

humid coast belt just to the west. Thus we have closely related but ordinarily rather widely separated races brought close together. Geographical variation within narrow limits of territory is always of interest.

Oreortyx pictus plumiferus(?). PLUMED QUAIL.

This species is found on the upper slopes of the mountains in Transition. Its range overlaps that of *Lophortyx californicus*, which is found on the lower slopes. Unfortunately I did not secure a specimen of this quail, but it seems probable from analogy that the form is referable to *plumiferus*, rather than to *pictus* straight which is found in the humid area near the coast.

— **Lophortyx californicus vallicolus.** VALLEY QUAIL.

This is an Upper Sonoran species which is abundant, particularly among the vineyards. It ranges a short distance into Transition.

Zenaidura macroura. MOURNING DOVE.

Abundant on lower slopes.

Cathartes aura. TURKEY BUZZARD.

Surprisingly common.

Buteo borealis calurus. WESTERN RED-TAIL.

Not infrequently seen. They were particularly noisy.

Buteo lineatus elegans. RED-BELLIED HAWK.

I observed one only.

Aquila chrysaetos. GOLDEN EAGLE.

A pair is reported to nest in some high cliffs near the summit.

Falco sparverius deserticolus. DESERT SPARROW HAWK.

Fairly common.

Megascops asio bendirei(?). CALIFORNIA SCREECH OWL.

I heard the well-known note of the Screech Owl, but saw no birds.

Bubo virginianus pacificus(?). WESTERN HORNED OWL.

I know of this species only from the report of hunters who have long been in the region.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea. BURROWING OWL.

This species properly belongs to the valley but it undoubtedly occurs on the lower slopes of the mountain.

Glaucidium gnoma californicum. CALIFORNIA PYGMY OWL.

I did not find this species, but it was very accurately described to me by Mr. D. Patton of the Toll House, who says he has seen the species on the mountain.

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri. GAIRDNER WOODPECKER.

This little woodpecker was not uncommon in the oak woods, Transition.

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi. CALIFORNIA WOODPECKER.

Common.

Melanerpes torquatus. LEWIS WOODPECKER.

I observed several in the Transition zone.

— **Colaptes cafer collaris.** RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.

Common.

— **Phalaenoptilus nuttalli californicus.** DUSKY POOR-WILL.

Several times, during the early evening, I heard the Poor-will's call near Toll House on the Lake County road. In each case it was probably the same bird.

Calypte anna. ANNA HUMMINGBIRD.

Common at Toll House, altitude 2300 feet.

Sayornis saya. SAY PHOEBE.

I collected a single specimen, the only one observed on the mountain.

Contopus richardsoni. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.

I saw a few on the border between the timber and the chaparral belts.

Empidonax traillii. TRAILL FLYCATCHER.
Common in the Transition Zone.

+ **Pica nuttalli.** YELLOW BILLED MAGPIE.
Although this is really a valley bird, it is a species commonly found in the foothill regions, and probably comes up on the lower slopes of the mountain sporadically.

+ **Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis.** BLUE-FRONTED JAY.
This is one of the commonest birds on the mountain. It is confined fairly well to the Transition Zone, from which it sometimes makes short sallies down the mountain. This jay is very destructive to corn. I observed a small field which had been ruined by this and the following species. I have compared a specimen from Mt. St. Helena with fairly typical *frontalis*, and with the darker form, *carbonacea*, from the Santa Cruz mountains. I find the St. Helena bird is referable to *frontalis*. This is interesting as showing a tendency toward paleness, though but a short distance from the dark coast forms.

Aphelocoma californica. CALIFORNIA JAY.
Very abundant. This species is characteristic of the Upper Sonoran Zone, whence it ranges into Transition, for some distance.

Sturnella magna neglecta. WESTERN MEADOWLARK.
Lower slopes of mountains and Napa Valley.

Icterus bullocki. BULLOCK ORIOLE.

I saw an old nest, (alt. 2300 ft.), but the birds had left the mountain.

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus. BREWER BLACKBIRD.
This species ranges up on the mountain sporadically. I saw a few, evidently on their way over to Lake County, at 2500 feet, Transition.

Carpodacus mexicanus obscurus. LINNET.
Found around vineyards and ranches in the Upper Sonoran, also in Napa Valley (dilute Lower Sonoran).

Astragalinus psaltria. ARKANSAS GOLDFINCH.
I observed a few on the upper border of timber, flying about in the tall chaparral.

Pipilo maculatus megalonyx. SPURRED TOWHEE.
Abundant.

Pipilo fuscus crissalis. CALIFORNIA TOWHEE.
Common.

— **Zamelodia melanocephala microrhyncha** Grinnell. BLACK-HEADED GROSBEEK.
Fairly common in maple and black oak woods.

Piranga ludoviciana. LOUISIANA TANAGER.
This species was very abundant in Transition woods. I saw no adult males.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.
A few observed.

Tachycineta thalassina. VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW.
A small flock was observed circling about a large rock on the upper slopes of the mountain. A specimen collected has the first traces of adult feathers on the back. The majority of the flock were apparently immature.

Vireo gilvus swainsoni. WESTERN WARBLING VIREO.
I observed one at close quarters, in a scrub oak, on the north slope of the mountain, alt. 1600 ft.

Vireo huttoni. HUTTON VIREO.
Very common; all that I observed were in the Transition Zone.

Dendroica nigrescens. BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER.
This beautiful warbler was exceedingly common in the Transition Zone. Its favorite haunt was rather open oak trees. I observed as many as a dozen in a single tree and this was no great exception.

Dendroica townsendi. TOWNSEND WARBLER.
I secured two in the Transition Zone. These were evidently migrants.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. PILEOLATED WARBLER.
Rather common in cool shady canyons.

Harpornhynchus redivivus. CALIFORNIA THRASHER.
Common in the chaparral.

Salpinctes obsoletus. ROCK WREN.

I found this species about the craggy outcrops which are such a characteristic feature of the mountain and its spurs.

+ **Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus.** DOTTED CANYON WREN.

One specimen was taken in a rather narrow canyon at the foot of a steep crag. I saw no other birds.

Thryomanes bewicki spilurus. VIGORS WREN.

This species was taken in the open chaparral, where it was apparently common.

Anorthura hiemalis pacifica. WESTERN WINTER WREN.

I found this tiny wren common in the heaviest woods, particularly in dark young growth of the Douglas spruce. Here it seemed to delight in the "spookiest" corners obtainable.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. CALIFORNIA CREEPER.
A few were observed.

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.
One specimen was taken, evidently a migrant.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.

I observed a small company of these birds working in some young Douglas spruce. One specimen was shot for identification.

Parus inornatus. PLAIN TITMOUSE.
Common.

+ **Parus rufescens.** RED-BACKED CHICKADEE.

This species was very common on the mountain during my stay. From the locality one would expect to find *P. r. neglectus*, but the specimen collected has been identified as typical *rufescens* by Dr. A. K. Fisher. Further collecting would probably have revealed true *neglectus*, for I am at present unwilling to admit that all the chickadees were migrants; the specimen collected undoubtedly was.

+ **Chamaea fasciata.** PALLID WREN-TIT.

One of the commonest sounds in the chaparral portions of the mountain was the Wren-tit's song. Sometimes they would hop about in the thick chamiso almost within reach of my hand, uttering querulous observations, the white iris of their eyes peering attentively out of the shadows. I have compared this form with *fasciata intermedia* and with *fasciata typica* from southern California, and find it is very close to, if not identical with the latter.

Psaltriparus minimus californicus. CALIFORNIA BUSH-TIT.
I observed several small flocks.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.

One specimen was taken. I heard them frequently in the tall trees.

+ **Polioptila caerulea obscura.** WESTERN GNATCATCHER.

The Gnatcatcher was one of the most characteristic birds of the chaparral slopes. Their songs were continually heard and the birds themselves were frequently seen. Several times when they were flitting straight away, with their usual nonchalant air, I have lost sight of the birds by distance, but continued to see tiny flashes of black and white from their restless tails.

+ **Hyllocichla aonalaschkae sequoiensis** (Belding). SIERRA THRUSH.

One specimen was taken in a thick growth of young Douglas Spruces. (Identified by Dr. A. K. Fisher).

Merula migratoria propinqua. WESTERN ROBIN.
Common.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. WESTERN BLUEBIRD.

I saw a small company of immature birds with one or two old ones feeding in a vineyard.

Communications

A Protest Against the Indiscriminate Use of Poison by Orchardists.

EDITOR THE CONDOR.—The proposed new bird law which was considered at the last meeting of The Cooper Ornithological Club, met with the hearty approval of its members, and the discussion which followed illustrated the importance of concentrated action in such matters. In this case, among other methods of destroying birds, that of poisoning, which prevails so extensively in Southern California, was mentioned by the writer. At once enough facts were presented by the members to establish beyond question that this practice, which destroys the beneficial as well as the obnoxious birds, should be suppressed.

Since the meeting I have taken the trouble to write to friends and acquaintances in different parts of Southern California in regard to poisoning of birds in their locality. The evidence from this source shows that most of the animosity is against the linnet or house finch. In outlying districts where little fruit is raised, he remains with it from the start, and no doubt is a pest to that particular orchard. Powder and shot cost money and require constant vigilance in its use, so the orchardist resorts to cups of poisoned water and broken fruit dosed with arsenic or strychnine, placed in neighboring trees. The linnets might, and do, rain down in clouds, without protest; but it happens that about the time of the ripening of the first fruits our beautiful Louisiana Tanager passes through Southern California on its northern migration, some years in immense numbers.

He carries his appetite with him and is sure to meet one of the many death-traps set for the linnet and is destroyed by the thousands, although he carries but a few days and does no more damage than he is entitled to do. I have myself seen 156 birds dead under one tree, of which 130 were tanagers, all the result of one morning's work. The fact was agitated in the local papers, but there being no law protecting the bird, it had no effect.

A letter received today from Miss Mollie Bryan, of Orange, who is much interested in bird protection, gives a graphic account of the methods and actual results of bird poisoning. I quote from it as follows: "I have taken a little time to enquire about the birds poisoned here. I know of but one orchardist in Orange who has poisoned to protect loquats and I cannot obtain accurate numbers with regard to the mischief he has done. Three years ago he killed principally tanagers, some orioles, the rest linnets, the numbers running up into the hundreds. I remember hearing at the time that three hundred had been killed before the

season was over. The next year the linnets were the most numerous of the killed. A friend has just told me she was visiting at this place, saw the fruit poisoned with arsenic, tied in the ornamental trees 'and the poor little dead linnets literally rained down. I gathered my dress-skirt full of the dead birds and brought them home.' But the orchardist said that the tanagers were very scarce that year; he had not killed one the day my friend was there. And this year he says there has been but few about his place, though I could tell him they were plentiful at my home.

"The second year his numbers ran to 'about a thousand,' but mostly linnets. My informants are reliable, but they have forgotten the exact numbers, but all are sure that my statement of three hundred is not exaggerated in the least. The idea of linnets eating apricot fruit-buds seems to be exploded, and poisoning for that has stopped in this section, though two years ago it was universally done in San Bernardino Co., and the ranchers were very proud of the work of destruction they were doing. That was done by putting cups of poisoned water in the trees. The most wholesale slaughter I have ever known of was out near Victor or Hesperia. I did know the rancher's name; he had last year the only bearing orchard in the community in which he lived, and killed one thousand tanagers in one spring. That was not in my locality, but it seems so horrible I cannot refrain from telling it."

I have no doubt from the letters I have received that this slaughter of the innocents goes on from year to year with more or less persistence according to local conditions. We may not be able to stop the shooting of marauding birds and perhaps it is not best to try to, for the farmer will usually shoot at the ones that pester him the most, but the Club should make a strong fight for a clause in the proposed law prohibiting the use of poisons which kill indiscriminately.

FRANK S. DAGGETT.

Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 10, 1900.

Are Blackbirds Injurious or Beneficial?

EDITOR THE CONDOR:

A note in connection with the recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture on "The Food of Bobolinks, Blackbirds and Grackles" may prove interesting. Brewer's Blackbird is shown by it to have eaten 60 per cent. of grain, mostly oats. As few oats are cultivated in California, they must have been mostly wild oats, one of the wheat-grower's greatest pests in most parts of the state. Brewer's Blackbird probes for wheat kernels of young grain and often destroys the wheat plant, but it is not as bad in this respect as the Western Meadowlark. However, both species eat many grasshoppers in a year and I cannot say that the

are not beneficial, rather than otherwise. To determine that, long, careful observations are required. A species at one locality may be injurious and in another highly beneficial, and have different values at different seasons of the year. Knowing this, I thought best not to publish the investigations in regard to the food of birds that we had made, in the *Land Birds of the Pacific District*.

L. BELDING.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 7, 1900.

Publications Reviewed

PACIFIC COAST AVIFAUNA NO. I, Birds of the Kotzebue Sound Region, Alaska. By Joseph Grinnell, pp. 80, 1 map. Published by the Cooper Ornithological Club of California, Santa Clara, Cal., November 14, 1900.

This paper is a very solid and important contribution to our knowledge of Alaskan birds. It is the result of observations covering more than a year in the region of which it treats, and is consequently of unusual interest and value. The report consists of an "Introduction," "Field-notes," "Bibliography" and "Checklist." The introduction contains a brief account of the expedition and a description of the general features of the Kotzebue Sound region. Then follows, under Field-notes, a fully annotated list of 113 species and sub-species of birds actually collected or observed by the author. Of these 61 are water birds and 52 are land birds. One form, *Lanius borealis invictus* is described as new. The "Bibliography" cites the principal authors and titles referring to Kotzebue Sound ornithology. With each title is given a list of birds recorded as new, up to date, by that author, from the Kotzebue Sound region. The "Checklist" is a very briefly annotated list of 150 species and sub-species, and covers all the birds which are known from the region under consideration.

The region covered by the paper includes "the district coastwise between Cape Prince of Wales and Point Hope, and thence eastward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Kotzebue Sound. This hydrographic basin * * * consists of the valleys of the Noatak, Kowak, Selawik and Buckland Rivers, as well as several smaller streams, all of which empty into Kotzebue Sound." In the spring of 1898 Grinnell joined a company of prospectors who intended to look for gold in the valley of the Kowak. They were thoroughly outfitted, owning their own schooner-yacht, the "Penelope," and besides taking material for a stern-wheel river steamer to be used on the larger streams of the region. The gold, however, did not materialize and the author rather naively remarks, "but this fact was rather fortunate for the writer and his ornithological pursuits,

for he was enabled to devote almost his entire time during the year spent in the Kotzebue Region to collecting specimens and notes on its avifauna." The expedition left San Francisco on May 19, and on the 27th of June arrived at Cape Prince of Wales. Cape Blossom was reached July 9, and the site of winter quarters on the Kowak, August 12. Side trips were made during the following year into the surrounding country. The expedition left Kotzebue Sound on the 10th of July, 1899. Grinnell secured about 700 bird skins and as many eggs. "The immediate coast district bordering Kotzebue Sound is chiefly level or rolling tundra. * *

* Throughout the tundra lands and hilly country are numerous ponds and lakes, some of considerable extent. * * * The land is mostly covered with a deep layer of moss and lichens. But in depressions, and bordering lakes and sloughs, are stretches of grass, in some places growing quite tall, and in others forming lawn-like meadows." Timber does not reach the coast, but inland, in the upper river valleys, are extensive areas of spruce, birch and cottonwood. "The Kowak valley averages about fifteen miles wide, the north side being formed by a range of mountains rising as high as four thousand feet, while on the south a lower range forms the divide between the Kowak and Selawik."

It will be impossible to give more than a glimpse into the "Field-notes." In most cases the annotations are full and include observations on distribution and life history. Considerable attention is devoted to nesting habits and eggs, and Grinnell certainly merits praise for his painstaking efforts in this line. If we are not mistaken much will be found under Field-notes which is of more than passing interest. We have particularly enjoyed reading the accounts of the Horned Puffin, Long-tailed Jaeger, Short-billed Gull, Red Phalarope, Northern Phalarope, Wilson Snipe, Hudsonian Curlew, Northern Spruce Grouse, Willow and Rock Ptarmigan, American Hawk Owl, Alaskan Jay, Hoary Redpoll, Alaskan Longspur, Siberian Yellow Wagtail, Kennicott Willow Warbler, Varied Thrush and Red-spotted Blue-throat. In the case of the Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*) the usual order of coloration in birds is reversed. "The females are brightest colored, apparently do most of the courting, and correspondingly it was always the male that was flushed from the nest." The curious song flight of the Wilson Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) is described. Here in the west this is oftener heard than seen. A good account is given of both the Willow and the Rock Ptarmigan. The former "proved to be a common species throughout the lowlands from Cape Blossom up the Kowak Valley." Grinnell secured very large series of both *Lagopus lagopus* and *L. rupestris* and gives an account of

the moulting in the two species. *L. lagopus* begins to change from summer to winter plumage in August, and goes on until well into October. "Three specimens taken on October 6 have the back, upper tail coverts, breast, head and neck all around still chiefly dark, though many white feathers are mixed in; the rest of the lower parts and the wings, including their coverts, are entirely white." The moult in the fall "advances in just the reverse order from that in the spring, but giving the same protective distribution of coloration, that is, dark above and light beneath. * * * Both sexes in the fall apparently undergo moulting at the same time; but in the spring the male precedes the female by three weeks or more. The first appearance of dark feathers is evidenced by two males taken on April 4th." On April 26 the first males in perfect courting plumage were secured. Then follows the barred summer plumage. "The male Willow Ptarmigan thus undergoes at least three distinct moults during the year, though but one of these, that in the fall is complete. In the case of the females my specimens seem to indicate but two plumages, the winter, like that of the male, and the summer, which is different from either the courting or the summer male plumage. * * * In both sexes the tarsi and tops of the toes moult but once—in the fall. But in May, after the heavy pedal feathering is of no further use as snow shoes, the feathers apparently become brittle, for in a short time they become so abraded that the feet and tarsi are almost bare." The notes on the feeding habits and nesting of this species are of interest. During the long winter the ptarmigan subsist entirely on large quantities of buds and tender twigs of dwarf alder and willow. In the Rock Ptarmigan the female moults long before the male, just the reverse of the Willow Ptarmigan. In speaking of the Rock Ptarmigan Grinnell says:

"The Rock Ptarmigan, according to my experience, are confined exclusively to the higher hill-tops and mountains in summer, and at such elevations the snow remains later in the spring and comes much earlier in the fall than in the valley, leaving a very brief summer. No Rock Ptarmigan were detected in the Kowak Valley until February 11th. On account of the light snow-fall in the early part of the winter, they probably found sufficient forage on the mountain sides up to this date. However, during March and April flocks of from a dozen to a hundred were often met with in the lowlands. These flocks could be traced up by following their tracks, especially if the snow was freshly fallen or laid by the wind. Then tracks of a large flock of Rock Ptarmigan would form a broad swath and extend across the tundra for miles, the individual lines of tracks zigzagging back and forth so as to take

in every willow twig or bunch of grass sticking up through the snow, but all tending in the same general direction. The birds, when on these feeding marches, apparently seldom take flight unless disturbed, and I have followed these roads from one set of "forms" in the snow, where the birds had passed the preceding night, to the second set of "forms" of the succeeding night, and then finally found them, doubtless on their second day's walk without having taken flight; except occasional individuals left behind."

He also includes an entertaining little story which ought to prove a tender morsel for extremists in the theory of adaptation to peculiar environment. "The native name for the Rock Ptarmigan is also A-gar'i-uk in common with the Willow Ptarmigan, but the former is also known by the distinctive name, Nik-sak-toong'uk, referring to the black on the sides of the head. The natives say this black is so the Rock Ptarmigan, which lives on the mountains where the snow covers the ground till mid-summer, will not be blinded by the intense glare." The natives, it seems, use a similar contrivance to prevent snow-blindness.

Picoides a. alasensis proved to be the only woodpecker detected in the Kowak region. The new shrike, *Lanius borealis invictus*, "differs from *L. borealis borealis* in larger size, paler coloration dorsally, and greater extent of white markings." *Parus hudsonicus evura* Coues is recognized instead of *stoneyi* Ridgway. Grinnell secured an immature female of *Phylloscopus borealis* August 21, '08, on the Kowak. One other was seen later but not secured. He discreetly does not tell us his feelings when this bird unceremoniously decamped "into the deep blue of the northern horizon." Unusual interest is attached to the capture of such an ornithological rarity in America as *Cyanecula suecica*. An adult male was taken, and the species undoubtedly breeds at Cape Blossom. The account of *Hesperocichla nevada* is particularly valuable because it treats of a bird which heretofore seems to have been largely avoided by writers.

Grinnell's observations have added the following species not before accredited to the Kotzebue region: *Cyclorhynchus psittaculus*, *Simorhynchus pusillus*, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*, *Stercorarius pomarinus*, *Fulmarus glacialis rogersii*, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus*, *Chen hyperborea*, *Phalacrocorax canagica*, *Tringa canutus*, *Ereunetes occidentalis*, *Tringa bairdii*, *Aphriza virgata*, *Picoides americanus alasensis*, *Pinicola enucleator alasensis*, *Ampelis garrulus*, *Regulus calendula*, *Cyanecula suecica*.

A good map is appended showing the localities given in the report.

Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 1 is a very readable paper, the chief value of which is the biographical character of the bird notes, and

the region and season in which these notes were taken. We would be glad to have seen lists comparing summer and permanent residents and likewise areal lists, because the life zone of the coast is evidently not the same as that inland. This number starts a series of special papers, which we foresee will play no small part in western ornithology. We are bound to say the first number fulfils the requirements of a first-class publication and does credit to the club which is responsible for launching it into a world already flooded with so many good efforts.

W. K. F.

◆ ◆ ◆

NORTH AMERICAN FAUNA No. 19 contains the "Results of a Biological Reconnaissance of the Yukon River Region," Alaska. The "Annotated List of Birds" is by Dr. L. B. Bishop, who accompanied the expedition as a volunteer assistant. The List proper consists of 171 species and subspecies, all of which are stated to have been seen or obtained by the party. There are more or less extended field notes, and in some cases technical remarks. Preceding the list is a four-page "Introduction" and a "Classified List of Species." The map accompanying this number of the *North American Fauna* serves to show the route traversed by the expedition. But we are sorry to find that only a very few of the localities mentioned in the text are indicated on the map, a fault which is quite obvious to one not having at hand any recent charts of Alaska.

Over 2000 miles of Alaskan territory were covered by the expedition, including nearly the whole length of the Yukon River. This being all accomplished within four months' time, a thorough exploration of any single locality passed through could not be expected; and at the most, the time for observation and collecting at any one point was altogether too short. The results of this trip are, therefore, quite remarkable. Eighteen species are recorded for the first time from the Upper Yukon. They are as follows: *Tringa bairdii*, *Symphemia semipalmata inornata*, *Buteo borealis calurus*, *Falco sparverius*, *Contopus borealis*, *Contopus richardsoni saturatus*, *Empidonax traillii alnorum*, *Empidonax hammondi*, *Spinus pinus*, *Spizella socialis arizonæ*, *Passerella iliaca*, *Helminthophila peregrina*, *Dendroica townsendi*, *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*, *Sitta canadensis*, *Hylocichla aonalaschkeæ*, *H. aonalaschkeæ pallasi*, *Saxicola œnanthe*.

Nine species are newly recorded from southeastern Alaska, mostly taken in the vicinity of Skagway and Glacier. These are: *Echinophorus occidentalis*, *Xema sabini*, *Lagopus leucurus*, *Picoides americanus alascensis*, *Contopus richardsoni saturatus*, *Empidonax hammondi*, *Junco hyemalis connectens*, *Sitta canadensis*, *Merula migratoria*.

Haliaeetus albicilla, the Gray Sea Eagle, is

for the first time recorded from western North America, on the strength of a young specimen found dead at Unalaska. *Larus philadelphia*, *Tringa maculata*, *Tringa acuminata* and *Loxia curvirostra minor* are also recorded as new to Unalaska. *Larus philadelphia* and *Tringa acuminata* are added to the avifauna of the Pribilof Islands.

A number of recently described races of western birds are recognized in the list, among which we note *Canachites canadensis osgoodi* BISHOP, which has seemed to us to be identical with *C. canadensis labradorius* BANGS, no matter what ought to be the case from a zoogeographical point of view. We hope the A. O. U. Committee will be enabled to see a good series of Alaskan *Canachites* before passing on the alleged race.

The biographical notes on some of the species, although brief, are of especial interest. For instance, under the Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*) which was found to be more or less common along the Upper Yukon, may be quoted: "They were nesting about the cliff as a rule, but several times we saw them enter holes in banks similar to those of *Clivicola riparia*, while at Fort Selkirk they were nesting in the interstices between the logs of the cabins." Townsend's Solitaire was also found on the Upper Yukon, and its remarkably beautiful song is described at length.

Thus are the birds of even the most remote corners of North America rapidly becoming known. Alaska seems to be a region of especial interest just now. But there certainly still remains many surprises for the observer who is willing to make systematic notes and collections for an extended period in any one of the many out-of-the-way districts, especially of the southern coast of Alaska.

J. G.

◆ ◆ ◆

YEAR BOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1899. (Washington, 1900). The present year book is an unusually interesting volume, embracing as it does the report of each bureau of "the progress made in the application to agriculture of the particular science with which it is concerned." Ornithology and its progress during the century is ably handled by Dr. T. S. Palmer in a noteworthy contribution entitled "A Review of Economic Ornithology in the United States." The results of fourteen years' work of the Biological Survey are shown, and the commercial uses of birds taken up with reference to their value as game and as egg, guano and feather producers, while on the other hand, their value as insect and weed destroyers is forcibly pointed out. A resume of the various laws enacted for bird protection is given and the paper is illustrated with two full-page plates, one showing the wholesale collecting of albatross eggs and the other a vast

rookery of the birds on Laysan Island, H. I. The complete Year Book consists of 880 pages.—C. B.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *Meleagris gallopavo* AND PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF CERTAIN NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By E. W. Nelson. (Author's separate from the *Auk* XVII, No. 2, Apl. 1900)

This paper is of interest to Coast ornithologists in that it proposes to separate the flickers of California and the rocky mountain region from *colaptes cafer*, under the sub-specific name of *Colaptes cafer collaris* (Vig.), the sub-species being "distinguished from true *cafer* by its larger size, decidedly longer bills, paler upper parts, more sparsely spotted under parts and broader black tips to tail-feathers." The range of *C. c. saturator* remains as before.

Sayornis nigricans is subdivided into three races, of which *Sayornis n. semiatra* (Vigors) is ascribed to the "Pacific Coast of Mexico and the United States from Colima to Oregon, including most of Arizona." It is stated that the type localities of both *Colaptes cafer collaris* and *Sayornis nigricans semiatra* may be considered as Monterey, Cal.—C. B.

FOOD OF THE BOBOLINK, BLACKBIRDS AND GRACKLES. (Bulletin No. 13, Department of Agriculture. By F. E. L. Beal, 1900).

This is another of the excellent food bulletins issued by the Biological Survey. The food habits of the several birds are gone into minutely, and in each case large numbers of stomachs have been examined and the contents tabulated in careful form. Notes from observers are also given, all of which permits of the possibility of making the deductions correct, so that they may be applied generally to any locality. The bobolink finds the balance against him, owing to the extensive depredations upon the rice crop in the South, aside from which the species does not appear to be injurious. Much evidence is presented for and against the blackbirds, the chief danger seeming to be in the localities where the birds congregate in great numbers, in which cases their capacity to do damage is tremendous if the opportunity offers. This bulletin should be in the hands of every ornithologist as well as every enterprising agriculturist, that they may appreciate the exceedingly valuable and systematic work which is being done by the Biological Survey for agricultural interests.—C. B.



Mr. Joseph Mailliard presented a paper entitled "Spring Notes from Merced County, California" at a recent meeting of the Section of Ornithology of the California Academy of Sciences.

Publications Received

DUGMORE A. RADCLIFFE, Bird Homes. (See Sept. review).

KOBBE, W. H. The Birds of Cape Disappointment, Washington. (From 'The Auk' XVII, Oct. 1900).

NELSON, E. W. Descriptions of Thirty New North American Birds, in the Biological Survey Collection. (from 'The Auk,' XVII, July 1900.

NELSON, E. W. Description of a New Sub-species of *Meleagris gallopavo* and Proposed Changes in the Nomenclature of certain North American Birds. (From 'The Auk,' XVII, April, 1900.

OSGOOD, WILFRED H., North American Fauna No. 18; Revision of the Pocket Mice of the Genus *Perognathus*. Sept. 20, 1900.

SHUFELDT, Dr. R. W. Professor Collett on the Morphology of the Cranium and the Auricular Openings in the North-European Species of the Family *Strigidae*. (Reprint from the Journal of Morphology, XVII No. 1).

VAN DENBURGH, J. Notes on Some Birds of Santa Clara Co., California (See Sept. review).

Annual Report of the U. S. National Museum 1898.

Aside from the formal report of the work accomplished by the Museum during the year, the volume is devoted to an exhaustive treatise on "The Crocodilians, Lizards and Snakes of North America" by Edw. D. Cope.

A Review of *Economic Ornithology in the United States*. By T. S. Palmer (Reprint from Yearbook for 1899).

Auk, The XVII, Nos. 3, 4. July. October 1900.

Bird-Lore, II Nos. 4, 5. Aug. Oct. 1900.

Bittern, The I, Nos. 2, 3. Aug. Oct. 1900.

Biological Survey Circular No. 28. Directory of state officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game.

Biological Survey Circular No. 29. Protection and importation of birds under act of Congress approved May 25, 1900.

Biological Survey Circular No. 31. Information Concerning Game; Seasons, Shipment, and Sale.

Bulletin No. 13, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Food of the Bobolink, Blackbirds and Grackles. 1900.

Bulletin No. 56, Agricultural Experiment Station of the Agricultural College of Colorado. A second appendix to Bulletin No. 37 on 'The Birds of Colorado.' May. 1900.

Bulletin of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, II. Nos. III and IV, June 1900.

Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society, II. No. 3, July 1900.

Land of Sunshine XIII, Nos. 2, 3 and 4. July, Aug., Sept.-Oct., '00.

Maine Sportsman VII, Nos. 84, 85, 86. Aug., Sept., Oct., 1900.

North American Fauna No. 19. Results of a Biological Reconnaissance of the Yukon River Region. Oct. 6, 1900.

Notes on Rhode Island Ornithology I, Nos. 3, 4. July, Oct. 1900.

Oologist, The XVII Nos. 7, 8. July-Aug., Sept.-Oct., 1900.

Ornithologisches Jahrbuch XI, Nos. 4 and 5. July-Oct., 1900.

Osprey, The IV, Nos. 10, 11-12, June, July-Aug., 1900.

Our Animal Friends XXVII, Nos. 11, 12, XXIII, Nos. 1, 2, July-Oct., 1900.

Our Dumb Animals XXXIII, Nos. 2, 3, 4. July, Aug., Sept., 1900.

Plant World. III. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. June July Aug., Sept '00.

Popular Science XXXIV Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11. Aug.-Nov., 1900.

Recreation, XIII, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug-Nov. 1900.

Sunset, V, Nos 2, 3, June, July, 1900.

Wilson Bulletin, No. 32, July, 1900.

Year Book, Dept. of Agriculture, 1899.

Official Minutes of Northern Division

SEPTEMBER

The Club met at the residence of C. Barlow in Santa Clara with twelve members present and president Emerson in the chair. Mr. Chas. R. Keyes was present as a visitor. Six names were proposed for membership, as follows: Chas. R. Keyes of Berkeley, Miss A. F. Keefer of Oakland, F. C. Clark of Napa, Forrest Hanford of Oakland, Wm. L. Finley of Berkeley and F. S. Barnhart of Los Banos.

The secretary presented the first draft of a proposed bill for the protection of all unprotected Californian native birds which was prepared after a conference with Senator E. K. Taylor. The clauses of the bill were carefully discussed and the completed draft ordered submitted to the Southern Division for action.

The scientific portion of the program was proceeded to and the following papers read: "Breeding of *Agelaius tricolor* in Madera Co., Cal." by Joseph Mailliard; "Nesting of Clarke's Nutcracker" by W. H. Parker; "Probable Causes of Bird Scarcity in Parts of the Sierras" by J. J. Williams. Upon motion, the next meeting was voted to be held at Palo Alto. Adjourned.

NOVEMBER

The Northern Division met Nov. 3 at the residence of Theodore J. Hoover in Palo Alto with thirteen members present and Messrs. F. H. Fowler and R. E. Snodgrass as visitors. Six active members were elected as follows: Chas. R. Keyes of Berkeley; Miss A. F. Keefer of

Oakland; Forrest Hanford of Oakland; F. S. Barnhart of Los Banos; F. C. Clark of Napa and William L. Finley of Berkeley. The proposed Bird Bill of the Club was given its final reading and was amended by the insertion of an anti-poison clause as suggested by the Southern Division. The bill was then adopted. It was ordered that Mr. F. M. Dille's offer of 100 Colorado bird skins to the Club, as also Mr. Emerson's of 200 skins, both be accepted, and that the work of getting together a Club collection be pushed. The secretary was named as temporary custodian of such skins as might be sent in.

Five names were proposed for active membership as follows: F. H. Fowler of Palo Alto, M. P. Anderson of Menlo Park; J. S. Burcham of Stanford; R. E. Snodgrass and J. F. Illingworth of Palo Alto; action to be taken at the next meeting. Remarks were made suggesting a change in the cover of THE CONDOR for its third volume. Referred to committee consisting of W. O. Emerson, W. K. Fisher and C. A. Nace with power to act. Nominations for officers for the Northern Division and Club-at-Large for 1901 were opened, resulting as follows: for president, Joseph Grinnell; vice-president, H. R. Taylor; secretary, C. Barlow; treasurer, Donald A. Cohen.

The matter of dropping the possessive case in common bird names appearing in printed lists in THE CONDOR was discussed pro and con. No action was taken. The September and October reports of the Southern Division were read and filed. The following papers were presented: "Nesting of the California Condor on the Slopes of the Cuyamacas" by P. L. Gedney; "The White-crowned Sparrow," by L. Belding; "In Defense of the Chipmunk" by L. Belding and Ernest Adams; "Parrots in the United States" by R. D. Lusk; "Occurrence in California of Harris's Sparrow" by W. Otto Emerson. The Division adjourned to meet at the residence of E. H. Skinner in San Jose Jan 12.

C. BARLOW, Division Secretary.

Official Minutes of Southern Division.

SEPTEMBER

The Division met Sept. 27 at the studio of Roth Reynolds in Los Angeles with thirteen members present. Mr. F. T. Schriever was present as a visitor. Roy Pemberton of Los Angeles was elected to membership. The name of E. D. Tredwell of Santa Monica was proposed by Mr. Chambers. It was decided to hold the annual outing meeting at Mt. Wilson on Oct. 29. In the matter of the proposed amendment to Sec. 626 of the Penal Code relating to bird protection, the secretary was instructed to notify the Northern Division of the general approval of the draft as prepared

calling attention, however, to the omission of an anti-poison clause and earnestly requesting the same to be inserted. One paper, "Breeding of *Agelaius tricolor* in Madera Co., Cal." by Joseph Mailliard of the Northern Division was read.

OCTOBER

The outing meeting was held on October 27 at Dark Canon in the Arroyo Seco, the start being made from Altadena where Mr. Groesbeck met the party and conveyed them to the entrance of the canon. A very pleasant day was spent collecting, many more birds than usual being seen, probably on account of the recent fires farther back in the mountains, the birds being driven down to the lower canons for food and shelter. Vice-President Daggett called the meeting to order and C. E. Groesbeck acted a secretary pro tem. The bird protection bill was amended by the insertion of a clause prohibiting the killing of birds by the use of poison. Two new members were proposed: Mrs. A. C. Wilson of Cucamonga and Mrs. J. E. Pleasants of Santa Ana. The meeting adjourned until Nov. 29.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN DIVISION MEMBERS.

At the next meeting to be held on Nov. 29, the nomination of officers for the ensuing year will take place; also arrangements will be made for the annual meeting and banquet. Notice of place of meeting will be given by postal and it is especially desired that a full attendance be had.

HOWARD ROBERTSON, Division Sec'y.

* * *

Wilfred H. Osgood of the Biological Survey, with Edmund Heller of Stanford as assistant, has returned from a successful expedition into British Columbia where large collections of zoological and botanical specimens were made. The expedition worked from Vancouver Island north to Unalaska, including Kodiak Island and Cook Inlet. Mr. Osgood is visiting a few days at his home in San Jose, prior to returning East.

The Beck Expedition to the Galapagos Islands, under the management of R. H. Beck of Berryessa, accompanied by Ernest Adams of San Jose and several assistants, will sail from San Francisco about Nov. 15. A 60-ton schooner has been chartered for the trip and the expedition will return about May 1.

In *North American Fauna No. 19*, covering the Yukon River expedition of the Biological Survey, Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood supplies the General Account of the Region and in his Annotated List of Mammals describes nine new species and subspecies of mammals from the Yukon.

Occurrence in California of Harris's Sparrow.

— (*Zonotrichia querula*).

While watching some Golden-crowned Sparrows (*Z. coronata*) on the evening of October 27, I noted what I at first took to be an English Sparrow as it flew up from an old stone mortar full of water, where it had been bathing. As it perched in a rose bush and was dressing its feathers, I thought it could be nothing more than a partial albino *Zonotrichia*, but with a black patch on the throat as in the English Sparrow. By the time I could get to my collecting gun and back, it had flown to roost with the Golden-crowned Sparrows.

Next morning on looking out of a window at the sparrows feeding along the driveway, here again was my bird of the night before, and this time it was brought to the ground, constituting another *Zonotrichia* record for California. The bird proved to be a male in normal plumage. On looking up available literature on Pacific Coast birds I find this species is mentioned only in the A. O. U. Checklist as occurring accidentally on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia and Oregon.

Mr. Clark P. Streater's list of British Columbia birds does not mention the occurrence of this species in localities where are recorded other forms from east of the Rocky Mountains, such as Kingbird, Red-eyed Vireo, Orange-crowned Warbler, American Redstart and Catbird, the three latter species being recorded as breeding.

During the fall movement of northern bird life, more stragglers seem to work their way south on the west side of the Rocky Mountains than is the case in the northward spring migration. At least such have been my observations for the past twenty years.

W. OTTO EMERSON.

Haywards, Cal., Oct. 31, 1900.

THE CONDOR.

Bulletin of the

COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF CALIFORNIA.Published bi-monthly at Santa Clara, Cal., in the interests
and as Official Organ of the Club.

CHESTER BARLOW,	Santa Clara, Cal.,
Editor-in-Chief.	
HENRY REED TAYLOR,	Alameda, Cal.
HOWARD ROBERTSON, Box 55, Sta. A., Los Angeles,	Associates.
DONALD A. COHEN,	Alameda, Cal.,
H. S. SWARTH, 512 Coronado St.,	Los Angeles.
Business Managers.	

Subscription, (in advance)	One Dollar a Year.
Single Copies,	25 Cents.
Six Copies or more of one issue,	12½ Cents Each.
Foreign Subscription,	\$1.25.
Free to Honorary Members and to Active Members not in arrears for dues.	

Advertising rates will be sent on application.
Advertisements and subscriptions should be sent to the
Business Managers.
Exchanges should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

Entered at the Santa Clara Post-office as second class
matter.

This issue of *The Condor* was mailed Nov. 16.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

The A. O. U. We learn from an excellent editorial in *Bird-Lore* for October that the American Ornithologists' Union Congress and a conference of representatives of the Audubon Societies will meet simultaneously in Cambridge, Mass. about Nov. 12, the idea being to promote a closer unity between the two associations, such as should exist between the parent and pupil, the editorial pointing out that the Audubon Societies' object is "to arouse interest in the study of birds, in short to make ornithologists," while "it is the province of the A. O. U. to enroll them in its membership, after the school day period has passed, and sustain their interest . . . which comes from association with others having kindred tastes." All of which will meet the approval of ornithologists generally.

The editorial mentioned quotes from Mr. McGregor's communication in the July-August CONDOR (p. 93) in which Mr. McGregor suggests the separation into two classes, of the associate membership of the A. O. U., one to include *bona fide* amateur ornithologists, the other to take in those who have affiliated themselves with the Union as merely a step of progression, with no thought of engaging in technical work. *Bird-Lore* commends the idea, but at the same time counsels fairness of opinion between the technical ornithologists and the purely Audubonian membership.

We believe frankly that such adverse feeling as may exist between these more or less widely divergent branches of the associate membership of the A. O. U.,—be it either imaginary or *de facto* is due as much to the uncompromising

spirit of many of the Audubonians as to that of the active bird men. For several years past Coast ornithologists at least, have viewed the Audubonians as a class unalterably opposed to the killing of birds. This sentiment cropped out strongly when Dr. Coues edited the memorable *Osprey*, at which time general condemnation was heaped upon those writers who mentioned "takes" of either birds or eggs in their articles.

The condemnation was justified in a few cases, but the circumstance impressed many as being a campaign of opera glass vs. gun, with judgment and fairness omitted. Thus we believe that the 'amateur ornithological' class have dealt as kindly as they have been dealt with. It must be considered that in the West, especially, the taking of birds is a necessity to work out the various geographical variations, and the occasions arise for the collecting of a much greater number of birds than might be deemed justifiable in the East. Those on the ground must perforce judge of these conditions.

Should the associate membership of the A. O. U. eventually be divided into two classes as suggested, it is highly desirable that harmony prevail, but it is unreasonable to hint that the fault lies more with the technical ornithologists than elsewhere. Both classes are doing good work but differ as to method, and the "mutual respect" suggested by *Bird-Lore* can come about only by each class being allowed its proper freedom. The separation of the A. O. U. associate membership into two classes, as primarily suggested by Mr. McGregor, seems more or less certain to be brought about in the near future. *Bird-Lore* suggests that a class of "senior associates" limited to 100, be created. This would probably be sufficient and we shall hope to see such action taken.

Cooper For a long time it has been an
Club's acknowledged fact that California
Bird has not possessed protective bird
Bill laws, aside from its game laws, worthy
the name. At present a few laws
grace the statute books intended to protect a
limited category of birds, which are designated
in a very general way as English skylarks, orioles, wild canaries, cranes (meaning herons)
etc. It seems very doubtful if such a law
would hold in a test case and little or no effort
has been made to enforce it.

Accordingly the necessity and advisability for more stringent protective laws have arisen and it seems not inappropriate that the fight should be taken up by the Cooper Ornithological Club, since its efforts are and have been closely allied with the progress of ornithology in the State in recent years. This course has therefore been decided upon, and the sweeping bird protection bill which Senator E. K. Taylor will champion in the State Legislature in January, is to be given final consideration at the November meetings of both divisions of the Club.

The bill will then have been perfected, as viewed from any reasonable standpoint, and the concerted action of the Club's membership will be called into play in the matter of urging favorable action upon the part of the various

county representatives. The action of the Cooper Ornithological Club will receive the support of the League of American Sportsmen, an organization ever ready to wield its influence for the enactment of protective laws.

A clause prohibiting the indiscriminate use of poison by orchardists as a means of destroying noxious birds, the necessity of which is pointed out by Mr. Daggett's communication in this issue, will become a part of the bill, and every reasonable concession will be granted the agriculturist who can show that he suffers material damage from any certain bird species.

Many a meritorious movement has gone down to defeat and many a good fight has been fought for principle without direct result, but the proposed bill has been prepared in good faith and no stone will be left unturned to secure its passage. With such an earnest advocate behind it as Senator Taylor, it is reasonable to confidently anticipate the successful passage of the bill, and the text as finally prepared, will be given space in the January CONDOR.

With this issue THE CONDOR closes its second volume with the feeling that congratulations are in order both upon the part of the management and of its subscribers. It scarcely seems that we have occupied the field for two full years, but such is the case. Volume I was accorded a generous reception by the fraternity and Volume II has exceeded it in size and also in the point of its illustrations. It has been found that twenty-four pages was the very smallest size in which the magazine could be gotten out in justice to western ornithology, and accordingly this has become the standard size of THE CONDOR.

With the realization that this journal afforded a prompt means of publication, western workers have patronized it freely, and it has served as the channel through which have flowed the most interesting and valuable productions of Californian and western ornithologists. We believe that the journal has firmly established itself among ornithologists who appreciate the fact that THE CONDOR is the exponent of a live Club of over 100 members, with solid backing.

The editors feel that it is unnecessary to indulge in promises for the third volume of the magazine, for its subscribers have taken its measure and know reasonably well what to expect. The continued support of old patrons is solicited, and those who have not known the magazine are invited to enroll themselves as subscribers. With the closing of the year, the editors desire to return thanks to many members of the Club as well as outsiders who have assisted in the work of making THE CONDOR a success.

An index for Volume II will be mailed with the January issue, Mr. McGregor having kindly consented to perform the office of indexer, which he did in such excellent form for Volume I. Subscribers whose subscriptions expire with this issue will be understood as wishing the magazine continued, unless notice is mailed the publishers to the contrary.

The announcement made in THE CONDOR during the latter part of 1899 that the Club would begin the publication of a series of special papers, separate and apart from THE CONDOR, has reached its fulfillment in the appearance of Mr. Joseph Grinnell's *Birds of the Kotzebue Sound Region, Alaska*. As was announced at the time, THE CONDOR in its regular course of publication has not been able to do entire justice to the volume of material which has been submitted, with the result that the Club has found it necessary to expand in order to meet the conditions which confront it.

The title of *Pacific Coast Avifauna* has been selected under which to publish these separate papers, and the Club may well congratulate itself that the series is inaugurated with such an excellent paper as the present one by Mr. Grinnell. Several other papers intended for the series are in process, and with the extended and careful work which is being done on the coast, it is certain that the *Pacific Coast Avifauna* will be possessed of no uncertain value to ornithologists.

THE CONDOR, it is believed, enjoys the distinction of presenting the first published photographs of the nesting site and the egg *in situ* of the California Condor, the photographs accompanying Mr. Gedney's article in this issue having, by good fortune, been secured at a nesting site which was accessible to the collector, and which permitted the use of the camera. Mr. Gedney is to be congratulated upon his novel photographs, while this magazine once more modestly asserts its claim of publishing the latest and freshest bird news in the West.



Donald A. Cohen is the author of a series of "bird talks" in the *Alameda Argus*, each chapter having the true bird protection ring. All such writings help to mould public sentiment in favor of the birds, and every ornithologist can do a good work by contributing to his local paper along this line.

John O. Snyder of Stanford University has returned with Dr. David Starr Jordan from an expedition into Japanese waters, where an extensive collection of fishes was made for the University. Mr. Snyder also made some interesting observations on the birds met on the trip and of which we hope to hear later.

On Oct. 2 Mr. Charles A. Keeler delivered an address before the Section of Ornithology of the Academy of Sciences entitled "A Popular Talk on Birds."

Ralph Arnold of Stanford University has recently completed the work of mapping the Black Mountain region for the U. S. Geological Survey.

J. F. Illingworth, formerly of Claremont, Cal. is enrolled at Stanford University and is incidentally doing some bird work.

Directory of Members
of the
COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

Residence in California unless otherwise stated

Honorary Members

Belding, Lyman, Stockton
Bryant, Walter E. Santa Rosa
Cooper, Dr. J. G. Haywards

Active Members, Dec. 1, 1900

Adams, Ernest, Box 840 San Jose
Anderson, M P. Menlo Park
Anthony, A W, 814 Savier St Portland, Oreg
Arnold, Ralph, Stanford University
Atkinson, William L, Santa Clara
Barlow, C, Santa Clara
Barnhart, F S, Los Banos
Beck, Rollo H, Berryessa
Bolton, A L, Berkeley
Bruce, Robt E, 12 Somerset St, Boston, Mass
Bryan, Miss Mollie, Orange
Burcham, J S, Stanford University
Carriger, H W, 1910 1/2 Lyon St, San Francisco
Chamberlain, Corydon, Alameda
Chamberlain, Geo D, Alameda
Chambers, Lee, Santa Monica
Chambliss, Geo S, Altadena
Clark, F C, Napa
Clark, Ulysses S, San Jose
Coffin, Dr G V, State School, Whittier
Cohen, Donald A, Alameda
Cummings, Claude, Pincle, Contra Costa Co
Daggett, Frank S, 235 Ramona St Pasadena
Davis, Evan, Orange
Emerson W Otto, Hayward
Finley, W L, 2247 Bancroft Way, Berkeley
Fisher, Walter K, Stanford University
Flower, N M, Copperopolis
Fowler, F H, Palo Alto
Franklin, Burnell, Pasadena
Gay, Harold, Craftonville
Gaylord, Horace A, Baltimore, Md
Gilman, Phil K, Palo Alto
Goldman, E A, Delano
Grinnell, Joseph, Box 372, Palo Alto
Groesbeck, Chas E, Pasadena
Hall, Harvey M, 2417 Allston Way, Berkeley
Hahn, B F, Pasadena
Hanford, Forrest S, 942 Union St, Oakland
Heller, Edmund, Stanford University.
Holmes, F H, Berryessa
Hoover, Theodore J, Stanford University
Howard, O W, Ft Huachuca, Ariz
Hyde, Jas M, Palo Alto
Illingworth, J F, Palo Alto
Ingersoll, A M, 816 5th St, San Diego
Johnson, A W, Upper Lake
Johnson, H C, American Fork, Utah
Judson, W B, 567 Central Ave, Los Angeles
Kaeding, Henry B, Chemulpo, Korea
Keefer, Miss A F, 830 Myrtle St, Oakland
Kessing, Lawrence, 1430 Santa Clara Ave, Alameda
Keyes, Chas R, 2401 Le Conte Ave, Berkeley
Kobbe, Wm H, Ft Mason, San Francisco
Lamb, Chester C, Redondo
Lapham, A L, Indio
Law, J Eugene, 1st Nat Bk Pomona
Leland, H J, 1308 E 12th St, Los Angeles
Little, Geo E, Bk of Whittier, Whittier
Mailliard, Joseph, San Geronimo, Marin Co
Mailliard, Jno W, 307 Sansome St, San Francisco
McCormick, A I, 403 S Broadway, Los Angeles
McLain, R B, Wheeling, W Va
McGregor, R C, Palo Alto
Moody, C A, 1117 Ave 41, Los Angeles
Moody, Mrs C A, 1117 Ave 41, Los Angeles

Moran, Nathan M, 464 Prospect St, Berkeley
Moran, R B, San Luis Obispo
Nace, Chas A, Santa Clara
Neuenburg, Jno J, Jr, 221 10th Ave, San Francisco
Newkirk, Dr Garrett, 203 So Broadway, Los Angeles
Osgood, Wilfred H, Biological Survey, Washington, D C
Owen, Virgil W, Box 774, Los Angeles
Painton, H R, Pescadero
Pemberton, Roy, 2350 W Pico St, Los Angeles
Pleasants, Mrs J E, Santa Ana
Price, Wm W Alta Placer Co
Putnam, Harry, No 43 Euclid Ave, Pasadena
Randall, C W Jr, Box 87 Oakland
Ray, Milton S, 44 Market St, San Francisco
Redington, A P, Santa Barbara
Reiser, Rev F, 86 Worcester Ave, Pasadena
Reynolds, Roth, 341 1/2 So Spring St, Los Angeles
Rising, H G, 423 Byrne Bk, Los Angeles
Rivers, Howard, 415 Court St, Los Angeles
Robertson, H, Box 55 Sta A, Los Angeles
Sampson, Walter B, 12 S Cal St, Stockton
Sampson, W F, Lodi
Schneider, F A College Park
Schneider, J J, Anaheim
Shields, A M, Crocker Bldg, San Francisco
Simmons, Edw, Box 175 Pasadena
Skinner, E H, 216 Autumn St, San Jose
Slevin, T E, 2413 Sacramento St, San Francisco
Snodgrass, R E, Palo Alto
Snyder, J O, Stanford University
Steinbeck, Wm, Sperry Flour Co, Stockton
Stephens, F, University & Filmore Sts San Diego
Stephenson, L T, Vinton, Plumas Co
Swarth, H S, 512 Coronado St, Los Angeles
Taylor, E K, Alameda
Taylor, H R, Box 1065 Alameda
Taylor, Loren E, Fyffe, El Dorado Co
Thompson, Chas S, Paso Robles
Torrey, H Beal, Berkeley
Tredwell, E D, Santa Monica
Tyler, W E, 113 So Broadway Los Angeles
Ward, H C, 723 Paru St, Alameda
Warren, E V, Pacific Grove
Welch, John M, Carter's, Tuolumne Co
Wheeler, R S, 1417 Grand St, Alameda
Wicks, M L Jr, 221 W 2nd St, Los Angeles
Willard, Jno M, 2221 Elm St, Oakland
Williams, Jno J, Applegate, Placer Co
Wilson, Mrs A C, North Cucamonga
Wood, C H, 59 Orange Grove Ave, Pasadena
Zschokke, A J, Palo Alto

* * *

Another Cooper Club man has claimed a bride,—it being in this instance, Mr. Henry B. Kaeding, formerly of San Francisco, but now residing in Corea. On the steamer *Coptic* which left San Francisco Oct. 10 sailed Miss Mary C. Hubbard to join her fiancée, the wedding having been planned to take place upon her arrival in the Orient. Mr. Kaeding accepted the position of general assayer with a large mining corporation in Corea over a year ago, and the press of business prevented his return to California as originally planned, hence the romantic wedding. THE CONDOR and Club members generally, will join in congratulations and well wishes.

Mr. A. L. Bolton of Berkeley, a member of the Cooper Club has returned from an extended stay in the northern gold fields, and will once more be heard from in ornithological lines.

The Zoology Club of Stanford University has elected Joseph Grinnell as its president and M. P. Anderson as secretary.

E
due
wor
one

W
No.
Tay
208
1-5,
708)
Or
skin
desi

T
Cal
Ridg
Add

W
Har
per
Ter
Hor
bille
sin's
answ

W
—on
Marc

I
birds
skins
skins

Tw
for
came
sirab

Sup
den

III
of B
tion.

Exchange Notices.

Each member of the Club, not in arrears for dues, is entitled to three exchange notices of 30 words each during the year; other subscribers, one such notice.

WANTED—One skin or two pairs of A. O. U. No. 399 in good order. Will give \$4 per skin, Taylor's catalogue, in sets of 194½, 140½, 146½, 208 1-10, 219½, 228½, 321½, 325½, 348½, 360 1-5, 360a½, 368½, 304½, 362½, 417½, 471½, 708½, 719 1-7 and over 100 other varieties. Or \$3 per skin, Reed's or Webster's list, in skins of 75 varieties. Good skins of other desirable woodpeckers wanted.

DONALD A. COHEN Alameda, Cal.

TO EXCHANGE—Cooper's *Ornithology of California* (hand colored) for Baird, Brewer & Ridgway's *Land Birds* (three volumes). Address for information,

W. OTTO EMERSON, Haywards, Cal.

WANTED—A few choice cabinet skins of Harris, Baird's, Blackchinned and Oregon Vesper Sparrows, any *Peucaea*, Least and Roseate Terns, Franklin's Gull, Streaked and Pallid Horned Larks, Lewis' Woodpecker, Yellow-billed Magpie, Valley Quail, Duck Hawk, Cassin's Auklet and California Murre. All answered.

W. E. SNYDER, Beaver Dam, Wis.

WANTED—In exchange for cash, sets or skins—one copy each of January, February and March "Recreation."

DONALD A. COHEN, Alameda, Cal.

I HAVE FOR SALE a collection of mounted birds, some mammals and a large stock of bird skins. I will exchange sets of eggs and bird skins for desirable sets of eggs.

GEO. F. BRENINGER, Phoenix, Arizona.

TWO VOLUMES of *The Auk*, 1899 and 1900 for sale, price \$5. Also a 5x7 "Midget" camera at \$10. Or will exchange both for desirable raptore sets. Address for particulars, C. BARLOW, Santa Clara, Cal.

JAMES P. BABBITT,
Dealer in

Supplies for the Naturalist and Taxidermist, Fine Glass Eyes a Specialty.

TAUNTON, MASS.

Illustrated catalogue and bargain list of Birds' Eggs and Skins upon application.

THE OÖLOGIST

Of Albion, N. Y.

Is the Oldest Publication in
... America. ...

THE OÖLOGIST is the cheapest "Bird" publication in the world (for only 50 cents you receive \$1.00 worth of premiums, your selection, 25c. worth of advertising and the OÖLOGIST for a whole year.)

THE OÖLOGIST, has a larger paid circulation than all other "Bird" publications in America combined.

THE OÖLOGIST has long been recognized the best Advertising Medium in its line in the world. The "Country Gentlemen" is the leading Agricultural newspaper in America, and in soliciting advertising for its columns, it makes its strongest hit in the following statement: "As to quantity of circulation it publishes many more 'Want Ads' than all other papers combined. You doubtless know what a 'Want Ad' circulation must be and always is?"

From this same stand point THE OÖLOGIST's rank among publications devoted not only to Ornithology but Natural History as well, is identical to that of the COUNTRY GENTLEMEN among agricultural publications.

THE OÖLOGIST has very few half-tones and contains only 16 pages each issue—one-half of which are advertising.

During the past fifteen years, (THE OÖLOGIST's age) many superior "Bird" publications and scores of inferior ones have dropped by the way. THE OÖLOGIST, however, is still issued each month and a sample copy of a recent issue can always be obtained by addressing a postal to

Frank H. Lattin, Publisher.

Albion, N. Y.

Notes on Rhode Island Ornithology

A Quarterly Publication for the Furtherance of Interest in Ornithology in Rhode Island. Published and Edited by Reginald Heber Howe, Jr., from Bristol, R. I. Editor's Office, Longwood, Brookline, Mass., where all communications should be addressed.

Subscription, Seventy-five cents a year. Single copies, Twenty cents.

The New **Remington**
Billing and **T**abulating **A**ttachment
 to the
 Remington Standard
 Typewriter

is a wonder.

WONDERFULLY QUICK,
 WONDERFULLY SIMPLE,
 WONDERFULLY USEFUL,
 WONDERFULLY ACCURATE.



At a touch the carriage jumps from the last character written to the exact place in the next column, and over any number of columns, thus:

1,000,000.00 → 10.00 → 100,000.00 → 1.00
 1,000.00 → 01 → 100.00 → 1,000.00

FOR SALE BY ALL REMINGTON TYPEWRITER DEALERS.

San Francisco Office, 211 Montgomery Street.

If you have friends who are interested in birds or whom you wish to interest in birds send them

BIRD LORE

FOR CHRISTMAS.

On receipt of the annual subscription price, one dollar, we will send as directed, and in due season, a properly inscribed 7 x 10 Christmas card of John Burroughs' study, "Slabsides," suitable for framing, a free copy of the December, 1900 number containing the year's outline of study, and including the first installment of Charles A. Keeler's paper on the birds of the vicinity of San Francisco, and the Magazine for 1901.

THE MACMILLAN CO.,

MULBERRY AND CRESCENT STREETS,
 HARRISBURG, PA.

